TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE.

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Poetry.

For the Blade.

CONTRAST.

BY CLEMENT M. SHAVER.

Like a vapory curtain of crimson and gold,
The sun shot his beams o'er the swift-fading day,
Till lit by his radiance, with glory untold,
And touched by his brush, where the cloud-pillars lay,
The mountains on high,
And the valleys below,
With light, and with shade,
Gave an answering glow,
And the stream, as it rippled through valley and dell,
Reflected the cheery gleam on it, that fell,
And the wind whispered, soft, through the trees.

But how changed is the scene: the sun's out of sight;
Each gleam, once so bright, is now darkened and lost,
While black masses of clouds obscure every light
That would pierce the gloom, by a tempest-wind tossed.
The thunder's deep roll
Bids them all to the strife,
And the lightning's quick flash
Is with proud vengeance rife,
While the mad wind is whirling the dust through the sky,
And sounding his coming to all, far and nigh,
And destruction is borne on the breeze.

How like life is the contrast; the sunshine and shade
Are emblems of more than a mere passing day,
For it tells us of joys that will wither and fade,
When misfortune's dark form obscures every ray
Of hope that gilds
Our pathway below,
And leaves in its stead
Naught but darkness and woe;
For the sunlight that streams o'er our path for an hour,
We know will not last when Life's dark clouds lower,
And we tremble and sigh at the thought.

Basham, Kansas.

COMPENSATION.

BY SARAH D. HOBART.

Not faithful heart nor valiant hand
Wins always Honor's guerdon;
Uncrowned full many a hero falls
Before the encircling cordon.
The patient delver in the mine
Its wealth may not discover,
And beauty's grace and tenderness
Repay not fondest lover.

Yet still the level balance waits,
Poised true by fate unswerving;
No perfect gift of heaven rewards
The recreant undeserving.
The tinseled prizes fame bestows
Are tarnished in the winning;
The goal attained through tears and pain
But mocks the grand beginning.

Oh one that seest thy longed-for prize
Bestowed upon another,
Be brave to bear thy sore defeat,
Thy pain and anger smother;
Nor back upon thy toiling years
Look with regret forever.
Thou hast the best that life can give—
The rapture of endeavor!

—*Demorest's Magazine.*

Our Story Teller.

A MODERN CINDERELLA.

London Truth.

The Hon. Marmaduke Gervoise was a man with two very decided ideas: one was that any young lady on whom he might propose to confer the name of Gervoise ought to think herself a very lucky girl indeed; and the other was that she ought to have a magnificent fortune to counterbalance in some measure the immense advantages which would accrue to her from such a union. He was not by any means a bad fellow—in fact, men generally said "Gervoise was a deuced good fellow—so good tempered, you know, and always ready to lend a hand." And they were right in saying so, for he had learned that a good-tempered man, who is willing to be useful to his friends in little matters, is generally welcome, and everybody is only too glad to make use of him, instead of undergoing any trouble themselves. But he had one disadvantage—he was exceedingly poor. Still he was to be met everywhere in town and country, and in the latter particularly ladies gave him a hearty welcome. "Mr. Gervoise was *so* jolly and *so* useful. We really don't know how we should get on without him." Besides, he was undoubtedly a man of good family; and, even if queer stories had occasionally been whispered about him, how many people are there whose lives would endure rigid cross-examination? Only mothers with daughters whom they were desirous of placing in society looked askance at him, and warned their girls "not to give any encouragement to that Mr. Gervoise." The rest of the world was glad to see him, or was utterly indifferent to him; and, as he shot well, played a good game of billiards, was great in the art of arranging picnics and water-parties, and had a good tenor voice and had some knowledge of music, both men and women found him a good companion indoors and out, and pronounced him an acquisition.

At the time of our story there was a very large gathering of guests in the fine old house known as Bindon Court, the property of Thomas Fudgelow, esq., an honest-hearted and hospitable manufacturer, who had married a very charming, beautiful, and well-bred wife, and who was never so happy as when entertaining as many pleasant people as his picturesque, but somewhat rambling, house would hold. Among the number of his guests at this particular time was the Hon. Marmaduke Gervoise. He found the house a very pleasant one to stay in, and made himself very useful, in many ways, to the owner, putting him up to many a wrinkle in the matter of inviting and entertaining his guests, and managing to make all things run smoothly and pleasantly when difficulties cropped up, as they occasionally did. But he had another, and far more particular reason, for wishing to be at Bindon Court on this especial occasion. Miss Muriel Merriewether was very lovely, very young, very charming in manner, very highly accomplished, and report said that she had £20,000 a year, absolutely in her own name. Moreover, she was an orphan, she was a great friend of Mrs. Fudgelow's, and she had promised to spend this October at Bindon Court, so the Hon. Marmaduke condescended to imagine that he might be induced to think seriously about her. At any rate, the shooting at Bindon was first rate, and if the young lady did not prove so attractive as he hoped, he would at least have some sport.

To Bindon, therefore, he went, and he at once set himself energetically to work to carry the lovely Muriel and her fortune by assault. It must be remembered that he was a favorite with women, that he was a fine, manly, handsome fellow enough, and one who would hardly fail to make an impression on any girl whose heart he had determined to win. Miss Merriewether was not a girl easily won, however. She had set up for herself a standard of manly excellence far beyond that required by the average young lady. It may be that her health had already made her suspicious of men and their purposes; but it is certain that her standard included high integrity, resolute purpose, a noble aim in life, and other things of which Gervoise had not the faintest conception. It need not be supposed from this that Miss Muriel was a dull, heavy solemn young woman—far from it. She was as bright and joyous, as full of vivacity and intelligence as any girl of her age might wish to be; but her vivacity was tempered by her own perfect honesty of thought and her acknowledgement of the responsibilities of life.

Utterly unconscious of the character of the girl whose affection he proposed to himself in his idle, careless, confident way to win, Gervoise commenced the siege without a suspicion that failure could possibly await him, and that very confidence stood him in good stead, for it gave him a firm and upright bearing before the girl which she, in her innocence, might and did take for outward evidence of the *mens conscia recti*. Up to a certain point Gervoise seemed to carry all before him. The respectful admiration with which he began his approaches soon gave way to the less restrained intercourse of a naturally agreeable intimacy, which, in its turn, drifted into the lively friendliness possible between those whose tastes in the less serious matters of life are similar. Gervoise was now keenly anxious to advance still further; but here he met with his first check.

To Miss Merriewether it was a very different matter to consider a man as a pleasant companion for a day, and to allow her mind to entertain for a moment the idea of that man as the prop and mainstay of a whole life. It was not enough that the metal should appear to be gold—it must be hall-marked and true to the core. Nevertheless, her mind was often deeply moved by the obvious advances of the man who knew, in his worldly wisdom, how to work upon the sweet weakness of a woman's mind, and who did not fail to hint that, had he such a one as a guide and counsellor, his life might and should be more useful in the future, and all his forgotten yearnings after the good and noble should revive within him. And all this well-acted humility and delicate flattery, applied to the point which was her weakest, because she thought it was her strongest, took more hold upon Miss Merriewether than she dared to admit to herself or he to hope. He looked capable of good things. Strong, handsome, genial, clever, and well-connected, he might be the very partner of whom she had dreamed, who could aid her with every gift belonging to him in the great purposes of good which she had in her mind. Why should she not be the means of rousing him from the slumbrous frivolity of his present life? And yet—her money! He was poor, she knew. Was she never to be sure of being wooed for her own sake alone? She must judge for herself, and it must be no hasty judgment. She would be very circumspect, and yet as the idea of cold calculation with regard to this man passed through her mind, she felt a pang at her heart which told her, unwilling though she might be to admit it, that the poison had begun to work. How is it possible that innocence and truth should hold their own against worldly wisdom and guile unless a miracle should interpose on behalf of the former?

A morning shooting party had ended in a lunch in a charmingly sheltered nook at which the ladies had joined the sportsmen, adding materially to the picturesqueness and vivacity of the scene, but considerably interfering with the continuance of the sport after lunch was over, and eliciting sundry savage and ungallant growls from certain old and ardent sportsmen, who considered women utterly out of place anywhere but in a drawing-room. Gervoise, however, was not one of these, and he had willingly laid aside his gun and consented to stroll home with some of the ladies, the more readily as he seem to see an opportunity of pressing his suit to a successful issue. This, however, was denied him; but when at last he parted from his fair companion, he left her in little doubt as to his speedy intention, and in a great and conflicting state of emotion as to the result of them. Nothing was said, however, that day, and, after a most pleasant evening, the gentlemen retired to billiards and cigars, and the ladies to rest, or rather to those mysterious rites which precede that act. Like the others, Muriel retreated to her room, and, without much delay, to bed; but, finding her mind unsettled with the occurrences of the day, and longing for sympathy and advice, she at last rose hastily, and, donning her dainty dressing-gown and slippers, made her way to the room of her hostess, with whom she often enjoyed a late chat, and in whom she was half-inclined to confide her difficulties. This bestowal of confidence, however, was a harder task than she had counted on; her friend was tired and sleepy, and not by any means in a mood for receiving confidential utterances, and it is only into a really sympathetic ear that such utterances can be poured; so, finding it getting late, Muriel said good night, and, seizing her bedroom candle, rushed off to her own room once more. Her very haste, however, led her into difficulties, for at the first corner she came to a sudden blast which blew out her candle, and left her in absolute darkness. Never mind. She could find her room in the dark; it was not very far. She could hear the gentlemen still making a noise over their pool; all would be safe, and so she groped her way along the passage, turned another corner, hit upon the door of the room, opened it, felt her way along the bed to the dressing-table for her matches, and—found herself encircled by a pair of strong, warm, and evidently manly arms, while a voice said in surprise:

"Hullo! Why, who the deuce are you?" adding, as the sense of touch assured him that it was no robber, but simply a woman, "Don't be frightened, my dear. What brings you here?"

"My dear," indeed! Did he take her for one of the maids? If he was the man she thought him to be (for she recognized Gervoise's voice in an instant), he would let her go instantly, without a word, without even asking who she was. Thank goodness! he could never find out in the dark, and if she did not speak he *could* not tell. So she only struggled hard in his grasp, but never uttered a sound.

"Don't be frightened," he continued, in a soothing, but to her a horribly familiar manner. "I won't hurt you. Of course, you mistook the room. Only tell me who you are and give me a kiss to keep your secret, and I'll let you go."

A kiss, indeed! And this was the man whom she had believed to be so chivalrous. Never should he learn whom he held in his arms. And she struggled harder than ever to escape.

"Quiet, silly one!" he said, with some impatience in his tone. "Don't I tell you I won't hurt you! Come, give me a kiss, and tell me your name like a sensible girl and I promise to let you go. I can't do fairer than that, can I?" But still no sound from her, only a further struggle as he strove hard to kiss her, and she to push his face away, severely scratching his cheek in the dark in her effort to avoid his caresses. And now he, too, began to get angry and to strive more masterfully for the toll which he was determined to take, with the result of finally reducing his victim to an entirely exhausted condition of body, though her spirit was such that she allowed no sound to escape her. But her prolonged and silent resistance had thoroughly roused his spite, and the true temper of the man came out unchecked; and, as he impressed a kiss upon her cheek, wet with angry tears,—"Little fool!" he said, "if you had not been so absurd I would have let you off, but now I am determined to know who you are; there! that little pinch will last long enough to enable me to recognize you in the morning, and make you repent of your folly," and as he spoke he gathered up the very tiniest bit of her velvet cheek in his teeth and bit it sharply, causing little pain, but making a mark which would be visible for many days. And then he let her go, and she darted as quickly as the darkness would allow her into the passage, and away to Mrs. Fudgelow's room, leaving, in her wild, angry haste, her candlestick and one little slipper behind her. Gervoise, who had only come up from the billiard room to fetch a cigarette, now decided, remembering the scratch he had received, to go to bed, but, having brought no light with him, he had to manage his undressing as best he could in the dark. Whilst groping along the room, he felt with his bare foot the slipper—"One more link in the chain of evidence, my lady," he remarked, with a chuckle, putting the slipper under his pillow. Meanwhile, Muriel had flown in a half hysterical state to the arms of her friend and hostess, and had poured out her indignant story into her sympathetic ears.

"How could he? How could he?" she kept ejaculating, as she gradually told all the details of the matter, and showed her pretty cheek with the little angry red mark in the center of it, and then—her slipper, he had that also—what could she do? How could she escape the shame of detection? She knew from his tone how insolently triumphant he would be. Mrs. Fudgelow was full of sympathy and indignation.

"He shall leave here to-morrow, my dear, I promise you."

"But that won't prevent his knowing who it was he kissed. Oh, he is horrid, horrid!"

"Never mind, dear, leave that to me. I think we can outwit him. Men are clumsy beings at the best; they have their brute force, and that is all they can rely upon. A woman can always outwit any man; and now, come, I will take you to your room, and see you safe in bed, and then you must go to sleep and hope for the best." And Muriel went to bed in all due submission, but hardly slept much.

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Gervoise awoke early, as was his wont in the country, and his mind instantly reverted to the incident of the previous night. How sorry she, whoever she was, would be think that she had not submitted quietly. After all, what was a kiss in the dark? Nothing for a girl to mind. He would have the upper hand of her now, though, perhaps, he was sorry he had marked her. No girl would like that. Never mind, it was done now, and could not be undone, and with that satisfactory reflection he put on his dressing gown, and hurried off to the bath-room before the house began to stir.

Returning some ten minutes afterwards, and proceeding to shave, he was considerably disgusted to find a long, curved scratch across his right cheek, which did not add materially to his personal appearance, and which, he feared, could not in any way be attributed to a slip of his razor. No matter; he had marked her, too; and, by the way, there was the slipper. He would have a look at that; no doubt it was a pretty little thing, and there would be no difficulty in finding the fellow to it; and, as he thought thus, he moved towards his bed, and passed his hand under the pillow to search for it. He drew it out and stared at it in amazement. It was an enormous old, worn-out, frowsy carpet-slipper, which would have fitted a giant! Could this be the one that he had placed beneath his head last night? He shuddered at the idea; he was sure that it was nothing of the kind; he could not be so deceived! But his visitor had dropped her candlestick; he had heard it fall, and she certainly had had no chance of picking it up again.

He searched for it anxiously. It had got kicked under the dressing table in the struggle. He went down on his knees and groped for it. He brought it to the light—a horrible, battered tin candlestick of the very commonest make, and literally covered with grease! He was utterly lost in astonishment, and then it suddenly dawned on him it was a trick! Oh, ho! that was the game, was it? Two could play at that! Now he was glad he had marked her. Cover her face as she might, it would be impossible to escape detection. What a little fool she must be to think she could get the better of him! If she came down, he would recognize her at once; if she had a lady's "headache," and avoided putting in an appearance, he would still know who she was, of course. What a little fool! Well, well, she must take the consequences. And he went on with his dressing. He purposely lingered over his toilette, and gloated over his coming triumph. He determined that he would be a little late, so that his victim might suffer from the expectation of his coming. The breakfast bell, therefore, had rung some time before the Hon. Marmaduke Gervoise strolled into the breakfast-room to find all the guests assembled. As he tendered his apologies to his hostess, he noticed that she had a small piece of black plaster on the centre of her left cheek! Good heavens! it *could* not have been she! What a terrible mistake! And yet he recollected that it certainly was the left cheek of the mysterious visitant that he had marked. Her greeting, to, was decidedly distant. He cast his eye hurriedly and anxiously around the table. *All the ladies wore a small piece of black plaster in the center of the left cheek!*

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That very morning the Hon. Marmaduke Gervoise found himself obliged to hurry away from Bindon Court without even saying "good-bye" to any one but his host, and it was noticed that his name was not mentioned in conversation that evening, nor was any regret expressed at his departure, only Miss Merriewether was confined to her room by reason of a bad headache.

A Good Sermon 'But the Text.

Not long ago we heard a clergymen relate this story: The deceased had been a young man and a wild one at that. He died as the result of a spree. Still he had many redeeming qualities. He was a noble-souled, big-hearted fellow, who would do anything for a friend, and who was generally popular, despite his failings. The church was crowded to hear what the clergyman would have to say. His numerous friends even threatened an unpleasant demonstration if a lack of liberality led the minister into very pronouncedly "improving the occasion." There was an expectant hush as the minister announced his text: "Died Abner as the fool dieth."

The sermon was a tribute, eloquent and evidently sincere, to the character of the deceased. His generous nature was expatiated upon at length—and then the clergyman simply repeated his text: "Died Abner as the fool dieth." His goodness as a brother, son and friend were done full justice to—and in conclusion the clergyman again said over the text: "Died Abner as the fool dieth." His public spirit, the gap his removal made in the community were not omitted—only to close with the inevitable words of the text: "Died Abner as the fool dieth." The mourners filed out. One of the "boys" nudged another and inquired what he thought of the sermon:

"The sermon," the other answered: "the sermon was first-rate; but what a text!"

The Right Kind of Girl.

Man (engaged and enraged)—"Angelina, how is this? you have filled up your program, although I told you I was coming for the dances we agreed to have together!"

Lady (a popular partner)—"Ah, Edwin, dear, it's all right; the men tease me so that I always put down dummy names to fill my card and show them—it saves so much trouble."

Humor.

WILTED THEM.

A Kansas Journalist's Experience in the Political Field.

Old Sol Miller, editor of the Troy (Kansas) *Chief*, and who has a wide reputation as the possessor of a pen dipped deep in red-hot gall, but withal a little wicked and a good deal irreverent, was recently nominated for the Kansas Senate. The religious element held a meeting, and indignantly determined not to support him. The crowd was large, unanimous, and enthusiastic. They appointed a committee, so the story goes, to wait on old Sol. and notify him that he must withdraw, or they would bust him. The committee found the old man in his sanctum, and proceeded to unfold their mission. When the spokesman had finished, and the others of the committee had indorsed his remarks, the old gray-headed editor straightened to his full hight, pointed a long bony finger at the committee, while a strange glitter came into his eyes, and he spoke in low, freezing tones: "For 30 years I have been publishing a paper in this Town. Not a week has passed in all that time but some truly good Christian man has been to me and begged that something to his discredit should be withheld from publication. I have always complied. But the articles, though not printed, were always written and filed away. I'm a methodical man. I have more than 1,000 articles within reach of my hand, embodying every disreputable scrape and adventure that the 'best and religious element' in this community has been engaged in for the last 30 years. And I just want to say that if I am beaten at the polls I will start a daily paper the next day, and I will never stop until I have printed every one of those stories. That is my answer." The committee crept quietly out and returned to the meeting to make their report. A silence like that of death fell upon the assembly, till the purring of a cat upon the pulpit cushion sounded like the filing of a circular saw. For 10 minutes no one spoke, when at last the sexton said: "I move we adjourn." It was carried unanimously. And thus miserably perished a promising independent movement.—*Atchison Globe.*

A Handsome Girl's Plaint.

Philadelphia special.

"Olga F. Burchard, come forward," said the superintendent of public education, Nov. 23, at the Horace Binney school, when the hour arrived to present the honors and medals for excellence in scholarship.

A tall, handsome girl arose and advanced to receive the first honors of her class in the shape of a $5 gold piece. When the medal had been conferred, she said to Mr. Campbell, of the board of education: "Please, sir, I want to change my name."

"Your first or last name?"

"The name of Burchard is a burden to me," said the girl almost in tears. "Our neighbors annoy me by calling me 'Rum, Romanism and Rebellion,' whatever that may mean. It must be something pretty bad, for people who used to love me and treat me kindly now sneer at and revile me on the street on account of my name. I was born in St. Petersburg, Russia, of English parents," exclaimed the girl. "My name is Burchard, and I never did anything to disgrace it. I don't know why people treat me so cruelly; but, please sir, tell me how I can get it changed?"

A few words of consolation having been proffered, the evidently distressed girl went back to her class.

Old Si on the Ohio Election.

Old Si looked down from the window upon the crowd gathered to read the election bulletins.

"Hit 'pears to me," said he, "dat fokes gits moughty ober-het 'bout dese hyar 'leckshuns. What diffruence do hit make, now, ef Ohio do go fer de 'publicans? I ain't spected hit ter do nuffin else, myself!"

"But if it had gone Democratic it would have made a big difference, you bet, old man!"

"Oh kouse, but den de times fer mericles is done long past in dish hyar wurl'! W'en yer pokes yer stick in er snake-nes' don't yer look fer sarpints ter run out? W'en yer goes ter bettin' 'gin de faro bank don't yer kno' yer gwine ter borry er nickel fum de dealer ter pay yer street kyar fare home? Jess dat way with Ohio in de time ob er pres'dencnul 'leckshun'! Hit's like one o' dese heah ole time fiah-ingine hosses—yer kin trane hit fer enny udder kin' ob bizness whut yer pleeze, but w'en de fiah-'larm strikes 'way hit goes, lickity-split, in the same ole fashun!"

"It looks that way, to be sure."

"Yas, sah. Dish heah idee ob de Dimocrats kerryin Ohio am sorter like er coachman wurkin' 'round ter marry er millinar's darter—hit'll happin' 'bout wunst in a ginerashun, an' yer ain't safe 'bout de ting no time ontell yer done got de ole gal an' gone wid 'er fur 'nuff ter put darkness 'twixt you an' de seremony! Now, I'se talkin'!"—*Georgia Cracker.*

Mrs. Jones's Paide Has a Fall.

Detroit Free Press.

"Never was so insulted in my life," said Mrs. Jones, when she came home from the Casino the other night.

"What's the matter, now?" inquired Jones, looking up from his paper.

"Why, I put on roller skates for the first time in my life to-night, and I skating beautifully, when some one must have jostled me, for I felt myself going down, and I just caught hold of a lady who was skating near to save myself. Talk about women standing by each other!"

"They can't on roller skates," suggested Jones. "What did the woman do?"

"Do! She jerked herself away, and screamed out so's everybody heard her: 'Take your hand out of my pocket!' The idea!"

"Did you have your hand in her pocket?" asked Jones, getting interested.

But Maria gave him a withering look, and was silent.

The Hair on the Wrong Man.

One of the many amusing stories in which "Prince" John Van Buren figures as hero, turns on a droll feat of his misquotation. The Prince, says the *Tribune*, once accepted an invitation to address a large gathering of Sunday school children, and in the course of his remarks undertook to entertain them with the story of Jacob and Esau. Midway in the narrative he was aware that his coat-tails were being vigorously pulled, and, half turning his head to find out the trouble, he was met by this exhortation from his friend in the rear: "For goodness sake, John, cut it short and sit down; you're getting the hair on the wrong man."

Mistakes Will Happen.

Jones—"Grand old man, isn't he?"

Smith—"Who?"

"That fine old gentleman you were talking to."

"Well, really, I did not pay much attention to him. Who is he?"

"My gracious! don't you know you have just been talking to Prof. Blank, the greatest scientist of the age?"

"My stars! Is that so? I thought he was somebody running for office."

"What in the world made you think that?"

"He was so polite."—*Philadelphia Call.*

For the Blade.

A WING SHOT.

BY C. A. E.

"I'd hed several pressin' invitations from Jim Jackson to come over to Paw Paw Junction an' go huntin' with him," said Bill Spriggs. "Ye all know Jim; he was treasurer two terms, an' since, he has lived like a fightin' cock; nothin' too good for 'im. Paw Paw is only a little further from my place than this jumpin' off place o' creation is, so one mornin' las' week I took an early start an' got there betimes.

"He was delayed there a little waitin' for Major O'Shine to open his saloon. After that we had no further halts till we got where there was plenty o' fresh squirrel signs. Trees barked, ye know, by the town fellers' shot.

"Jim 's a wing-shot. Know what a wing-shot is? I don't exac'ly, per'aps, but I hev an idea. A wing-shot, as I understan' 't, shoots *at* birds, for sport; a old-fashioned shot *hits* 'em in earnest. A wing-shot 'll shoot, probably, two dozen times in fifteen minutes, an' miss every time. A shot o' the old-fashioned kind 'll spend half a day, maybe, sneakin' up on a bird, an' then, restin' his gun on a good, substantial stake-an'-ridered fence, or, better yit, 'tween the forks o' a convenient tree, blow the dum quail to smithereens, every time.

"Jim shot eleven times 'fore he hit anythin.' The twelfth shot he broke seventeen panes o' glass o' the Muskrat district school house, that happened to be in the background o' a chippy, at which, ruthlessly, he fired.

"I understan' the school directors, at a special called meetin' since, hev give Jim his choice o' payin' ten cents a piece for the glass, an' havin' the holes in a map o' North America, that was in range on the inside, plugged, or him prosecuted for shootin' with intent to kill the schoolmaster."

"That would be hard to do," said Judge Hunks.

"Kill the schoolmaster?"

"Naw, make a case o' that kind against Jim."

"Well, after that, we stealthily retraced our steps homeward, but determined, sufferin' tho' we was with thirst and an' overload o' ammunition, not yit to give up the chase.

"Luck, however, was agin us. Jest as we'd seen it was no use, an' was comin' out o' the east end beer garden, where we'd been for some time lurkin' in hopes o' startin' some game, jest's we was comin' out o' the front entrance onto Grand avenue, Jim's gun was accidentally discharged—both barrels."

"That so? Hurt Jim?"

"No; he wasn't that full. But the north side o' that bustiin' thoroughfare, Grand avenue, was raked, I tell ye! Every shot told. Three professors an' a judge was injured. But the main portion o' the charge, a double han'ful o' pigeon shot, took effect on Gen. McPelter's charmin' daughter."

"Indeed! I hadn't heard of that; she must have been horribly mangled," exclaimed Col. De Jones.

"No; not quite. Ye see she had on a Mother Hubbard dress, an' they say she's not a rugged gal without one; she wasn't hit at all."

SIX-AND-A-HALF.

She Could Wear Smaller but They Squeezed Her.

"There!" exclaimed Mrs. Brown, stopping suddenly, "I must have a new pair of gloves. These"—holding out her hands—"have got so gray that I am ashamed to be seen in them. Come in, Charles, won't you? it won't take me half a minute."

Charles, like the wise husband that he is, yields, and walks in.

"Why, how do you do, Mrs. Black?" ejaculates Mrs. Brown, upon reaching the counter.

Charles takes no part in the conversation which follows—extending from gloves and cloaks and laces and furbelows to hired help and housekeeping in general.

It is unnecessary to repeat this conversation. Suffice to say that it used up a great many half minutes and lasts long after Charles has looked at his watch a dozen times.

Finally a pause in the conflict of tongues happening to occur Mrs. Brown asked to look at gloves.

"Six and a half," Mr. Brown replies; "I can wear six and a quarter, but I do hate to see one's hands squeezed."

Six and a half is produced, and after critical examination and consultation, Mrs. Brown rejects them all. One is too dark, another too light, and a third will not match her dress.

"Here are some mousquetaires," suggests the saleswoman.

"Oh, mercy, no!" exclaimes Mrs. Brown. "I don't want any of those. mousquetaires are vulgar!"

"And you have been vulgar, Clara, for about three years, and didn't know it!" says Charles, with a sly look at the young lady on the other side of the counter.

"Oh, but they are vulgar, Mr. Brown," interposes Mrs. Black; "I read it in the *Dresser* last week."

"If the *Dresser* says so," says Charles, "of course that settles it."

"How do you like these?" inquires the saleswoman.

Mrs. Brown finally makes a choice. The saleswoman is putting them in an envelope, when Mrs. Black remarks:

"Why don't you have them tried on, Clara?"

The saleswoman says, "Did you wish to have them put on?"

She asks the questions in a sweet tone, but shoots a wicked glance at Mrs. Black, as much as to say, "I wish people would mind their own business."

But there was no help for it now, and the girl strains her body over the counter and fits the gloves on the limp fingers of Mrs. Brown, who remarks in a patronizing way:

"I should think it would tire you awfully."

"Aren't they a lovely fit?" says Mrs. Black.

"Lovely," murmured Charles; "they are as wrinkled as a calf's neck."

"Wrinkled!" exclaimed Mrs. Brown; "they're only just loose enough to be stylish."

"Oh, I understand," says Charles; "I suppose you have been reading the *Dresser*, too."

Mrs. Brown looks at her husband, and Mrs. Black laughs a little as she remarks that "Charles is such a joker."—*Boston Transcript.*

Quartets and Pork Chops.

An honest farmer was invited to attend a party at the village doctor's one evening, when there was music, both vocal and instrumental. On the following morning he met one of the guests, who said:

"Well, farmer, how did you enjoy yourself last night? Were not the quartets excellent?"

"Why, really, sir, I can't say," said he, "for I didn't taste 'em; but the pork chops were the finest I ever ate."

Mrs. Lockwood—"Oh, horrors! Why didn't some one tell me before?

Sympathetic Friend—"Why, what is the matter now?"

"It's awful—perfectly awful. A mean fellow has just sent me a copy of the Constitution of the United States, and what do you think it says?

"I'm sorry I can't guess. I never read it."

"The ugly thing says a President of the United States must be 45 years old, and here I've been telling everybody for the past 10 years that I'm only 23.—*Philadelphia Call.*

Miscellany.

CREOLE LOVE-MAKING.

The Dangers of Courting in the French Portion of New Orleans.

Down in the old French portion of New Orleans it is highly unsafe for young unmarried men to venture alone, writes a correspondent. The black-eyed beauties are only too glad of the chance to capture an American, and will resort to all kinds of devices to entrap the unsuspecting youth. In order to depict for our northern friends this peculiar phase of creole character, I will relate the true story of the experience of my friend, Jack Lafiance, who fell a victim to creole strategy not long ago.

Jack met the beautiful Melanie at a soiree dansante on the Rue Bon Enfants. Being a good dancer and also a first-class waltzer, he was Mlle. Melanie's partner for many figures, and by a judicious use of cream and cake, gained the good will of Melanie's mama. An invitation to call next Sunday was accepted, and the visitor then entreated to "call again." Jack did so upon the Sunday following, and was so cordially received that he repeated his visit a third time. For my friend Jack was an innocent soul, totally ignorant of creole customs, and he walked right into the snare. On his third call Melanie's papa tapped him on the shoulder and said:

"M'sieu Lafiance, I would lak to see you one minute," and led him to the dining-room. Suspecting nothing, Jack followed him. Once there, the old gentleman produced a decanter and said:

"Mon ami, tek some cognac. You will fin' it ver' fine. My fodder buy it from Cavaroc. Ah! you lak it, eh? Tek cigar—nevah min'; thass a real Havana, shuah. Now fren' Lafiance, you lak fo' know fo' what I want see you—eh bien! M'sieu Lafiance, I have notiz yo' attentions at my daughter"—here the luckless Jack began to protest. "Oh, I am not displease, my de' young man. My fam'l, seh, is one of the bes' in the city. Yes, sah, we are twenty-firs' coozin with Jean Baptist St. Louis de Lorne, whose grad'fodder slap that Spanish canaille, O'Reilly, on the chik a hondred year ago, as yo' will fin' wrote down by Gayarre. But, my fren', wheh those Yankee r-r-rascals tek ou' plantations an' ou' nigroes, seh, we was forced to leave ou' place, seh, an' come yeh an' work, yes. An' ami Lafiance, I do not objec' to my daughtah choose you fo' husban', no." Here the unfortunate Jack broke in with: "But, my dear sir, you are mistaken. I did not make love to your daughter." The old gentleman bristled up. "My de' sah, I love my fam'ly. Thass my h'only thing yeh on earth. You have visit Melanie Sunday after Sunday. You have talk with her, dance with her, sing with her. You have compromise my daughter, sah! There is no otheh co'se lef' a man of houah' sah, than to ma'y her; yes, sah, to ma'y her!"

"But, sir," blurted out Jack, "I am only a poor clerk with $50 a month, and could not support a wife even if I wanted one."

"Ah, mon cher, thass all 'ight—the monnaie is nothing. You don't catch motch, thass true. But fo' that I don' keh me. You come live yeh, yes. Then, afteh w'ile, w'en yo' patron he got fo' lak you mo' and give you r-r-raise to seventy-fi' dollah, we will do ver' well, yes. So thass all fix, eh? Come, you tek some mo' cognac. Ah! mon cher Lafiance, you don't know w'at it is to be a fodder, I suppose? Then you can't nevah on'stand 'ow please I feel w'en a young man like lak you hask me fo' my daughtah! Yes, sah, you are the only young man w'at I wound rathah have my daughtah than mos' anybody w'atevah, sah!"

"So we will come back to the salon, w'eh I will tell to Melanie I have grant yo' demand. M'sieu Lafiance, ah, to tell you the trut', you did not tek me by sopprise, no. Ah, a fodder can see we'n his daughtah love a young man! An' Melanie, she love you, ah! she dream of you all night, yes. An', sah, we'n a St. Louis de Lorne love she nevah let go, no, but she, lak the pelikan, she die firs'.

"Thass all 'ight, ami Jack, I will see Pere Le Cure, an' we will mek the announcement next Sunday. You can get on li'l ring, yes, an' Melanie will be ready for next mont. I know you don't want to wait long. Allons, let us tell them w'at we have arrange." And off Jack wa hustled to the parlor before he could say Jack Robinson. And though, as it happened, Melanie has proven an excellent wife, there are many who are not Melanies, and it is to put our visiting friends next winter upon their guard against the wiles of designing creole papas that I am constrained to publish this true story of Jack Lafiance's courtship.

He Rode a Whale.

"We take white whales shootin' sometimes," said the rower, "and the last one I took last season got a joke on me that ain't quite wore off yet. We went out in a gang that day, some with rifles and some with harpoons, and I reckon there was ten bots (boats) all told, and right down by the mouth of the creek we struck a school of 'em, so big that there was nothing but heads a-poppin' up all around. When we got into the lot the boys began a-shootin' and strikin', and got so mixed up that we didn't know where we was for awhile. My boy had my harpoon, and the only thing I got holt on was a lance, jest like this, and, as I was standing in the bow a big white whale come up under me. I let drive and sunk the lance into him about two feet, and at the same minute one of the other bots struck us right amidships. I lost my balance, and afore I knew it I was a sittin' on that old whale's back, hangin on to the pole, and goin' along like greased lightning. The boys set up a yell and made way for me, and off I went.

"Ye see," continued the speaker, "the water was only about four foot and the critter couldn't dive, so I just clung to it. First she struck in shore and then skirted along the beach, a-snortin' and puffin' and beatin' the water with her tail so't you could hear her clean across the bay. But she couldn't shake me off. I jist clung to the handle and let her rip, and pretty soon, when we come to a shoal place, I beached her, or she beached me, I don't know which. Any way, I reckon I'm the first one that ever rode a whale in these diggings."—*Hartford Courant.*

A Historic Parallel.

In 1860 the Neil House at Columbus caught fire on the night of the Presidential election. William Dennison was Governor of Ohio and was one of the proprietors of the Neil House. He was also a good Republican. He ran to the telegraph office and wrote this message to the Mayor of Cincinnati:

The Neil House is on fire. Lincoln has carried the State by 50,000 majority. Send steam engines to put it out.

As we read the official figures from Texas we feel like utilizing the blunder of Gov. Dennison and calling for steam engines to "put out" the majority of nearly 130,000 which she records.

Tough Eating.

A fat little boy and a blue-eyed, pale-faced little boy were discussing Thanksgiving Day on the street corner, yesterday: "We had turkey and stuffin' and oysters and plum puddin' and big Brazil nuts for dinner at our house," said the fat boy. "We had the minister and my grandpapa for dinner at our house," said the other. "Wasn't they tough?" asked the fat boy, looking disgusted.

ABOUT MORE AIR.

Interesting Facts Concerning the Fluid We Breathe.

There is always a wind at the burning of a building, because the heated air rises, and the cold air rushes in to take its place.

Sound depends on the presence of air, because the air is put into motion by the action of the body producing sound, in the same way as a pool of water is disturbed by throwing in a stone. The vibrations of the air gradually extend themselves until they reach the ear, and communicate the idea of sound to the mind.

This is easily illustrated by clasping a small bell with the hand, so as to stop the vibration, when the sound will instantly cease; or if a bell be placed under an air pump as the air is gradually exhausted, the sound will grow fainter, and finally cease altogether.

All solid bodies conduct sound more readily than the air, and generally their conducting power is in proportion to their density, iron conducting ten and a half times better than the air.

Smooth, calm water is a very good conductor, and even the earth conducts sound much better than the atmosphere. Hence, the Indians, by laying their heads on the ground, will discover the approach of game, or the march of a body of men, when others in the same situation would hear nothing.

But it is its agency in respiration which renders the study of the air most important. In ordinary cases lungs are filled with air about 20 times in a minute, from ten or fifteen cubic inches being inspired each time, according to the size of the individual.

Thus every full-grown person requires from 25 to 30 hogsheads of air daily, or more than one hogshead an hour. Not only is this amount withdrawn from the atmosphere, but an equal quantity of an impure and poisonous gas is returned in its stead.

So there is a double source of contamination, to say nothing of the large amount of matter thrown off by the skin.

The air thus received into the lungs is brought into contact with the whole mass of the blood by a contrivance so wonderful as to merit a more particular description.

If the assertion that "the undevout astronomer is mad" be true, much more must an undevout anatomist be liable to the same accusation; for in nothing is the wisdom and skill of the Deity more manifest than in the structure of the human frame.

The lungs consist of a light porous substance, penetrated in every part by minute cells, separated from each other by a membrane of so peculiar a structure, that the air readily passes through it, while the blood is retained.

These cells are so exceedingly minute that a cubic inch contains 1,000,000 of them, and the whole lungs about 180,000,000, with a superficial surface of 20,000 square inches, or nearly 140 square feet, and all wrapped up in a mass not more than ten inches in length and five or six inches in diameter.

These cells are divided into layers, so arranged that the cells of one layer are filled with air, while those of the layer next adjoining are occupied with blood, the two seats being separated by a membrane so porous that while the blood is retained, the air can readily pass through it.

By this means, the whole mass of the blood is brought periodically in contact with the air. The oxygen, amounting to one-fifth of the whole, combines with the carbon of the blood and is expelled from the lungs in the form of carbonic acid, while the nitrogen is returned in a pure state.

The Baby, Your Baby, Any One's Baby.

Mamma's darling, papa's pet. What would you take for her. When you offered her for $40 you would not have taken a farm. Then she was only a little bit of a thing and lay in the cradle and slept all day and used only once in a while to look up at you with wondering eyes. After a while longer she began to talk baby talk to you and smile at you and the little fingers would close about your big one and pull it and you felt the pressure of baby hands, your baby's hand, and you said baby was worth $50; not a cent less would buy her. The days and weeks roll on and baby begins to sit up in mamma's lap. She knows you and when you come in and say "hooty tooty" baby's eyes sparkle and she laughs and flops her little arms up and down, and you take baby for a romp about the room and she likes it and begins to seem to know something. She crows when she sees herself in the looking glass. She reaches for this and that. She pulls your nose and sticks her finger in your eyes, but baby is queer. You are apt to kiss her. You tell mamma that you think baby is worth $75, and at the same time you would die for her at that very minute. How willingly you pay for baby's picture in short clothes and for all the little things she may need. And if she gets sick away goes your appetite, away goes your rest. You think of nothing but the little sufferer. How gladly you would take her place. You would give all you have to see her well again. We are talking of your baby now, you know. She is to you the poor, sweet, innocent little thing. Papa's pet, papa's life. A little later and she sits on the floor at the door and when she sees you coming commences to crow and stretch her little hands for you, and you see the light of recognition in her eyes. She clings to you. She trusts you. Baby is worth $100—to anybody—and a campaign fund would not get her from you. No, you wouldn't take all the world for her. But may be yours is a boy. No difference, the price is the same. God bless all the babies of the land.

President's Wives.

Pres. Harrison died in office before his wife come to Washington.

Martha Skelton, the beautiful wife of the red-headed and freckled Jefferson, had been dead nineteen years before her husband was elected.

Hannah Hoe, the consort of foxy Van Buren, lay in her grave seventeen years before Pres. Jackson made him his successor.

Pres. Arthur is the same age that Pres. Tyler was when he married Miss Julia Gardner during the last year of his presidential term. He was 54 years of age and she less than 20.

Rachel Donelson, the wife of the hot-headed but courtly Gen. Jackson, had her dresses made to take her place as mistress of the executive mansion, but died three months before Old Hickory wa. inaugurated.

Pres. Arthur is the exact age Mark Antony was when he became enamored of Cleopatra, and, strange as it may be, the dusky queen was the same age as Miss Frelinghuysen, the President's fiance, when she killed herself.

Pres. Arthur's first will have been buried five years next January. She was married to him in St. John's church, Washington, which he now attends, and where he has placed a window to her memory. He occupies the same pew she sat in when she was a girl.

The Presidents' wives now living are Mrs. Polk, at Nashville; Mrs. John Tyler, at Richmond; Mrs. Grant, in New Jersey; Mrs Hayes, in Fremont, and Mrs. Garfield, in Cleveland. Of these the widows, Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Tyler and Mrs. Garfield, draw from the government pensions of $5,000 a year each.

A GUARD AGAINST THIEVERY

A Rule Adopted by a Wholesale Dry Goods House to Prevent Peculation.

A young man, heavily freighted with bundles, entered the wholesale department of one of the largest dry goods establishments in New York city a few days ago and called on the head of the department. He observed, sitting behind a desk at the door, a middle aged gentleman who eyed him suspiciously and seemed on the point of speaking to him, but as he was in a hurry and saw his friend sitting at the other end of the room, he paid no attention to him, but hastily brushed past the desk, carrying his packages with him. After a few minutes' conversation with the manager he arose and again approached the door. Before he could pass the desk, however, the doorkeeper, he, such was the position of the middle aged gentleman, requested him to stop.

"I am sorry to trouble you, sir," he remarked, "but I should like to examine your parcels."

"Examine my parcels!" exclaimed the young man in surprise. "What are they to you? I brought them here with me and intend to take them away with me."

"That is all right sir," replied the doorkeeper doggedly, "but I must see what they contain for myself."

"What is that to you?" responded the visitor angrily. "What do you care whether they hold butter or dry goods? I paid for them myself and it is none of your business what they are. Get out of my way and let me pass."

Hearing the loud talking at the door the manager came quickly to the rescue of his unfortunate friend and inquired what was he matter.

"He won't let me examine his bundle, sir," responded the doorkeeper, "and as I didn't check them when he passed by here I don't see what I am to do about it. I know it's all right, but you know as well as I do, that if I don't see them myself I'll lose my place here."

"That's a fact," explained the manager. "You see there has been so much thieving in the store that we have adopted this rule. Look at that sign on the door."

The visitor looked up and read a notice to the effect that all persons coming into the store with bundles in their hands should leave the same with the doorkeeper, and receive a special check for them, otherwise the doorkeeper was required to examine their contents and satisfy himself that they contained nothing pilfered from the store.

"There is no exception to the rule," continued the manager. "I couldn't take a package out of here myself. You see, the dishonest salesmen, and every store has some of that kind at one time or another, got in the habit of having a confederate come in here with a large bundle. They would take him around and show him goods, and meanwhile manage to secrete some valuable articles in his package. After this was done, the confederate would walk out with the stolen goods under his arm, and no one would be any the wiser for the theft. To prevent this the proprietors adopted this rule, and this doorkeeper would be discharged if he made any exception to it."

As the visitor, overcome with the logic of his friend's remarks was spreading out his array of parcels on the doorkeeper's desk, a well-dressed gentleman who had a pencil back of his ear and wore no hat, came hurrying out of the door with a small paper bundle in his hand.

"I beg your pardon, sir," remarked the doorkeeper, stepping out from behind his desk, "but orders is orders, you know."

"To be sure," responded the gentleman. "To be sure," and he promptly submitted the parcel to inspection. It was soon examined, the contents noted down in a book kept for that purpose and in a minute it was returned to him and he disappeared down the stairs.

"That is the senior partner," observed the doorkeeper, as he began untying the largest parcel.

The Master and the Baby.

"Algonquin Legends of New-England," by Charles Godfrey Leland.

Now it came to pass when Glooskap had conquered all his enemies—even the Kewahqu', who were giants and sorcerers, and the M'teoulin, who were magicians, and the Pamola, who is the evil spirit of the night air, and all manner of ghosts, witches, devils, cannibals, and goblins—that he thought upon what he had done and wondered if his work was at an end. And he said this to a certain woman; but she replied; "Not so fast, Master, for there yet remains One who no one has ever conquered or got the better of in any way, and who will remain unconquered to the end of time." "And who is he?" inquired the Master. "It is the mighty Wasis," she replied, "and there he sits; and I warn you that if you meddle with him you will be in sore trouble." Now Wasis was the Baby. And he sat on the floor sucking a piece of maple sugar, greatly contented, troubling no one. As the Lord of Men and Beasts had never married or had a child, he knew naught of the way of managing children. Therefore, he was quite certain, as is the wont of such people, that he knew all about it. So he turned to Baby, with a bewitching smile, and bade him come to him. The Baby smiled again, but did not budge. And the Master spake sweetly and made his voice like that of the Summer-bird, but it was of no avail, for Wasis sat still and sucked his maple sugar. Then the Master frowned and spoke terribly, and ordered Wasis to come crawling to him immediately. And Baby burst out into crying and yelling but did not move for all that. Then, since he could do but one thing more, the Master had recourse to magic. He used his most awful spells, and sang the songs which raise the dead and scare the devils. And Wasis sat and looked on admiringly, and seemed to find it very interesting, but all the same he never moved an inch. So Glooskap gave it up in despair, and Wasis, sitting on the floor in the sunshine, went goo! goo! and crowed. And to this day when you see a babe well contented going goo! goo! and crowing, and no one can tell why, know that it is because he remembers the time when he overcame the Master who had conquered all the world. For of all the beings that have ever been since the beginning, Baby is alone the only invincible one.

"Comin' Thro' the Rye."

Those who have looked into the matter say that Burns's famous song, "Coming Through the Rye," did not have reference to a rye field, but to the small river Rye, in Ayrshire, which could be forded. In wading over, however, the lasses had to hold up their petticoats, and it was a favorite pastime for Bobbie Burns and mischievous companions to lie in wait for the lassies "comin' thro' the Rye." When they got to mid-stream the "laddies" would wade out and snatch a kiss from the "lassies," who were unable to resist without dropping their clothes in the water. So really the song should mean rye-water, water and rye, a combination easily understood by Americans.

Home-Made Cripples.

A Northern man remarked the other day:

"I had no idea that our Federal marksmen did such havoc among your men in the late war."

"What do you mean?"

"Why, I see so many person in every community down here with only one hand or an arm off at the elbow!"

"Oh, 'marksmen' the d—l! Those are all home-made cripples. They are disabled cotton-gin feeders!"

ART OF COOKERY.

A Bright and Readable Discussion of Kitchen Economy.

Men and women have been engaged for thousands of years in cooking food. But cookery is still in its infancy—an undeveloped art—an art about whose elementary principles, even, there exists a profound ignorance. Yet cookery is the most important of all arts. It is the foundation stone that supports the structure of humanity. From birth till death we are dependent upon the culinary department for our daily existence; and the health and happiness of millions may, with truthfulness, be said to hang upon the kitchen crane, or gravitate about the kitchen range.

While defective alimentation is a fundamental factor in every form of disease, a nutritious diet gives strength, rebuilds the shattered organism, and is the medicine upon which the wise physician rests his hope. Starvation is not, as many suppose, confined to the ranks of the poor—to those who have no money with which to buy bread. To day, in these United States, its victims totter forth by thousands, from houses that put to shame the palaces of old—men and women dying slowly, hour by hour, from lack of nourishment, because of their ignorance of the laws of gastronomy. Within the reach of every one in our munificent land, is food of the best quality—enough and to spare—if only hands skilled in the art of cookery could be found to prepare it properly for the famishing multitude. Food is abundant. Cooks are scarce. The complaint of a scarcity of cooks may seem, at first blush, a colossal joke. But will not a little investigation render apparent the grim verity of the complaint? Is not bad cookery the rule—good cookery the exception? Is not the general treatment of food crude and imperfect rather than skilled and intelligent?

Cookery that devours our substance and deranges our stomachs—that leads to pecuniary and physical bankruptcy, is a style of cooking that has been long taught and practiced. But it is not the style of cooking demanded by, or adapted to, the wants of our enlightened age. It is not cooking of a high order. It is not in any correct sense of the term, good cooking. Good cooking consists in the treatment of food in so intelligent a manner that it will yield the greatest amount of nutriment it contains, and be attractive, appetizing and wholesome. It makes the most, as well as the best, of everything. It recognizes no waste. It utilizes whatever it touches. It transforms odds and ends into savory soups, delectable stews and inviting little dishes. It is the synonym of economy, health and comfort. It is the real philosopher's stone.

The materials for human diet are obtained mostly in a crude unpalatable condition, but are adapted to our tastes and wants by the thoughtful brain and cunning hand. The simplest fare scientifically cooked tempts the most fastidious appetite, while the daintiest viands unskilfully prepared, are eaten without relish and enjoyment by the most voracious gourmand. A cook who understands the culinary art will make the most inexpensive articles attractive and palatable; but one ignorant of its principles will convert the best and costliest ingredients into food of a very inferior quality.

Looked at from any intelligent standpoint, it is impossible to estimate the potency for good or evil that lies within the limits of the cook's domain. Bad cookery is the unsuspected cause of many an aching heart—the insidious destroyer of many a happy home. It incites domestic discord, induces intemperate habits, and scatters broadcast the seeds of disease. It is a foe to everything that elevates and ennobles—a friend to whatever degrades and debases, and is one of the most formidable evils with which civilization and Christianity have to contend.

Many of the sins and crimes of the world are due to improper food, and a carnal stomach is responsible for many misdeeds that are attributed to a carnal heart. It is almost impossible for human beings with appetites vitiated and depraved by a miserable dietary to lead clean, pure lives, and when a man or woman whose system has been deranged or diseased by imperfectly cooked food becomes vicious or criminal, the philosophic eye sees effect following cause through the unerring movements of a great natural law.

The lives of most of us are vitally affected by our dietetic habits, and the average individual is a tolerably correct reflex of his mental, moral, and physical pabulum. Only exceptional men and women break away from the influences that hem them in, and rise above the level of their ordinary surroundings. Sir Henry Thompson tells us "that the influence of food is not only itself cardinal in rank, but, by priority of action, sets in motion other agencies injurious or protective, as the case may be," and a recent American writer says: "Many a man of fine mind is with the dolts and the brutes in the army of the fallen, owing to a miserable, weak and disappointing body"—a body made "miserable, weak and disappointing," she might have truthfully added, by improperly prepared, indigestible, unwholesome food—unwholesome because indigestible, indigestible because improperly prepared.

Drunkenness often has its origin in what one eats, and a large proportion of the 60,000 drunkards who die annually in the United States have the appetite for intoxicating liquors aggravated, if not implanted, by the food which constitutes their daily diet. A deranged stomach longs for stimulants; and for many feet the kitchen paves a pathway to the saloon. Most of the dishes comprising the regular bill of fare of private families, as well as of hotels and boarding houses, are so wretchedly cooked that they are indigestible, innutritious, unsatisfying; and people compelled to subsist on such fare become physically demoralized, and too often resort to stimulants as a temporary relief from the discomforts and ailments engendered by heavy pancakes, half-baked bread, grease-soaked meats, watery vegetables and sloppy coffee.

A wide diversity of opinion exists among chemists and physiologists as to the nutritive value of various kinds of food, but there is unity of sentiment in regard to each kind yielding the greatest amount of nutriment it contains, only when prepared in the most skillful manner; and also in regard to every kind, when properly prepared, assimilating perfectly, without inflaming the blood, deranging the stomach, or impairing the digestion. Every ounce of force expended by the individual, man or woman, in endeavoring to digest and assimilate badly prepared food—which must in some way be eliminated from the system—is simply the equivalent of a corresponding amount of vital energy needlessly wasted. And the struggle for life against the numerous evils that seem to be inseparably connected with our modern social customs is so sharp and intense that all the vitality we can secure under the most favorable circumstances is necessary to enable us to combat them with any degree of success.

Can it then be denied that there exists in this country to-day a greater need for the perfect preparation of food than has existed at any period of the world's history? Is not the preservation of the national health dependent upon it? Do not the conditions of our daily life require it? Does not every private and public consideration imperatively demand it?

Vassar college, which is a typical institution, advertises "a complete college course for women," and professes to make provision for the highest female education. Yet Pres. Caldwell, in a letter to me, said: "The education of students in domestic cookery, etc., we are obliged to leave to the care of parents." With all due respect for Pres. Caldwell, I ask why Vassar college, or any other institution of learning, should be obliged to leave the education of students in cookery to the care of their parents any more that it should be obliged to leave the education of students in geography, or grammar, or history, or a dozen other things "to the care of their parents?" Are not a majority of parents about as incompetent to teach cookery as to teach any of these things? And if it is necessary to leave special branches of education to the care of parents, what good and sufficient reasons exist for drawing the line at cookery? Why should students—either male or female—be taught at school the size and location of the various towns and rivers in different sections of the globe, and not be taught the nature and properties of the various articles that constitute their daily diet? Why should they be taught at school how to conjugate verbs and decline nouns, and not how to roast meats and boil vegetables? Why should they be taught at school how the earth has been desolated by bloody wars, and how nations have been conquered and enslaved, and not how to broil steak, and make bread, and coffee? Or for that matter, why should they be taught to draw, to paint, to play on the piano, and not be taught to sweep, to cook and to build fires? Is it not equally as desirable for the average man or woman to acquire practical, domestic, every day knowledge as to acquire knowledge in any other direction? Parents ought perhaps to be able to give their children instruction in cookery and general household science; but since a large proportion of them are not qualified for doing so, is it not important that some provision should be made for teaching the various branches of domestic economy in all our schools? It is easy to say our schools—no matter of what grade—cannot teach everything; and that a majority of pupils do not have leisure to study all the branches now included in any regular school or college course. Admit it, and what then? New branches are being continually added to the curricula of our educational institutions. Why should not cookery be among them? Is it wise that cookery should be excluded, and all other branches admitted? The preparation of food is a subject that directly affects every one; and as the ignorance of culinary matters existing among all classes is intense, there is certainly imminent need of reform on this point in our present systems of education.

Food holds an important place in the human economy. It is a prominent factor in making us the men and women we are. The relations between the stomach and brain are very intimate, and all our mental faculties are measurably controlled and governed by physical conditions. Does not the food we eat give tone and color to our reflections, perceptions and sensibilities? Does not the quality of our diet impress itself upon the thoughts we think, the sights we see, the sounds we hear? The cooking of a people is an unerring indication of their retrogression or advancement. It marks with precision of their rudeness and ignorance, or of their refinement and intellectuality. A coarse brutality is the legitimate outcome of bad cooking; and a broad, ripe culture the perfect fruitage of intelligent methods of preparing food.

All literature is filled with the recognition of these facts; and every one can find their verification within the narrow range of his or her individual observation and experience. It can be physically demonstrated that improper food, or food improperly prepared, deranges the stomach, corrupts the blood, and beclouds the brain; and it goes almost without saying, that to a demoralized physical system and "a mind jangled out of tune," nature, in all her various departments, must ever seem at discord.

In the bright electric light of these irrefragable truths, is any school—any college—any institution of learning that is "obliged to leave the instruction of its pupils in culinary and domestic science to the care of their parents," thoroughly abreast the advanced thought of our progressive age, and fully equipped for supplying the practical educational requirements of the nineteenth century?

The old time idea that generous living is detrimental to spiritual edification is fast passing away, and the tendency of modern educated thought is toward a more rational belief—toward a belief that the best food is essential to perfect physical, mental, and moral development—is, in fact, a prime necessity of the highest type of christian life. Science boldly asserts this belief—history sustains the assertion—and our best literature gives it a hearty recognition. Day by day it becomes more and more apparent that bad cookery has a pernicious influence upon all classes, and that good cookery is a power that everywhere "makes for righteousness."

The general decline which is taking place in the health and vitality of the American people is attributed by eminent thinkers, in a great degree, to excitement and overwork; and various remedies are suggested. But is it not largely due to improper diet? And is not a preventive to be found in more skillful methods of preparing food? The amount of labor—both physical and intellectual—that can be accomplished, without detriment, by by those whose food is selected and prepared in accordance with culinary and hygenic laws, is almost illimitable. And while Herbert Spencer, as a mode of relief, is commending the gospel of relaxation, and Goldwin Smith advocating the gospel of contentment, may I not acceptably enter a plea for the gospel of good cookery?

The most perfect cooking will not eradicate disease and death. It will not prove a panacea for every human ill. It will not even banish from the earth all moral, social and political evil. But it will do much to increase the aggregate of earthly enjoyment. It will add greatly to the health, happiness and comfort of suffering humanity. It will develope more fully the physical, mental, moral and spiritual vigor of men and women—enable them to lead cleaner, sweeter more efficient lives—to realize that the world is full of joy and beauty, and that "life is still worth living."

The tradition is current, even among well informed people, that cooking is "an inspiration" rather than an art, and that "cooks are born," not made; but fortunately, like many traditions, it has no foundation in fact. Cookery is no more "an inspiration," whatever that may mean—than any other employment. And cooks become skillful in the same manner that those engaged in other occupations become skillful. Some persons have a natural fondness, and peculiar aptness for culinary pursuits, as others have for special pursuits in various directions; and the cook who understands most thoroughly the philosophy of cookery, and knows how to practically apply the scientific principles by which even the simplest culinary operations are controlled and governed, is the cook who invariably produces the most satisfactory results. In cookery, as in every other department of human industry, the most efficient worker is the one who gives the subject most thought and attention—the one whose earnest heart is aided by a busy brain and deft and willing fingers.

The study of cookery has been shamefully neglected, or has been prosecuted mainly in the interest of the athlete, the epicure, and the glutton; and the blighting effects of such neglect can be distinctly traced, like those of a cyclone, through a long course of vanished years. But a change is taking place in public sentiment. People of education and culture are becoming aroused to the magnitude and importance of the subject and are giving it earnest, thoughtful consideration.

"The cookery craze," as shallow thinkers and flippant writers are pleased to term the culinary agitation sweeping over the country, is no mere spasmodic and temporary affair. It is an indignant public protest against our present stupid, clumsy, wasteful methods of preparing food—an earnest public appeal in behalf of a more enlightened, harmonious, healthful system of cookery. It is based upon physiological needs, and has come to stay. And the day is not far distant when within the domain of cookery the diverse pursuits of the chemist, the physiologist, the hygienist, and other toilers in the field of human thought and effort, will be adjusted and harmonized and from a long neglected and despised occupation will be evolved as grand, sublime and symmetrical a science as ever glad, dened and blessed the world.

Rheumatism

Usually settles in the back or limbs, and often so completely overpowers its victims that all business or labor has to be abandoned. Our readers should remember that Hood's Sarsaparilla is not recommended as a positive specific for rheumatism; its proprietors doubt if there is, or can be such a remedy. But many people who were most severely afflicted, state that they have been positively cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. The disease is often the result of impure blood—hence the power of this great medicine over it. Its success in many severe cases justifies us in recommending its use to all sufferers from rheumatism. 100 Doses One Dollar.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The American Electrical Exposition will be opened on December 1, on Huntington avenue, Boston, Mass.

In 1881 there were 5,572 breweries in Bavaria, the largest one producing about 7,000,000 gallons of beer annually.

The manufacture of candy in the United States amounts to $32,000,000 every year. We deserve to be a nation of dyspeptics.

The Chilian war vessel Esmeralda is said to be the swiftest and strongest ironclad afloat, and far superior to our costly cruisers.

During the first part of December Saturn, Uranus, Jupiter and Venus will be morning stars. Mercury, Mars and Neptune will be evening stars.

In Arizona there is said to be a mountain of solid alum over a mile square, rising in some places to a height of 700 feet above the Gila river. Some of it is perfectly pure.

Riding, and especially bicycle riding, is said by physicians to be very unhealthy, having a tendency to cause impotence, through the constant pressure and irritation of the perineum.

Kansas has developed wonderfully during the past few years. It now contains the largest zinc producing district in the world, 70,000 tons of the ore being mined near Galena last year.

Luminous paint is being used for many purposes. Luminous compasses, watches, match safes, fire-buckets, etc., are becoming common. Luminous tape-lines are now being used in military engineering. It would be a great convenience if the numbers of houses and names of streets in this city were painted phosphorescent paint.

Woman's Gentle Voice.

The poor woman had stepped upon an unturned tack and her condition grew serious until a physician was consulted.

He was explaining to her husband, who said:

"And do you think, doctor, that she will have the lockjaw?"

"I'm afraid so, my man."

"Thank you, sir; thank you. Those are the first encouraging words I've had."

Don't neglect your cough! Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will quickly cure it and prevent consumption.

CLEVERLY CAUGHT!

The Rich Man's Fear of Burglars—The Story of an Electrician.

Buffalo, N. Y., News.

At the dead of night, Mr. J. B. Anthony, a wholesale grocer of Troy, N. Y., was awakened by his burglar alarm annunciator, which told him that his house had been entered through the roof scuttle. He hastily dresses, rings for a policeman, hurries to the upper story, and hears the burglar in the servant's room, threatening her with instant death if she made a loud noise.

He was captured, convicted and sentenced to Sing Sing prison for ten years.

So said Mr. C. H. Westfall, the electrician of Westfield, N. Y., to our reporter.

"Do city residents generally use burglar alarms?"

"Yes; all first class houses are provided with them and I have never had any dissatisfaction from my customers, many of whom are the best known and wealthiest people of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other large cities."

"Do wealthy men have much fear of burglars?"

"As a rule, wealthy men do not keep valuables in their house, and yet they are not sure that they shall escape burglarious attacks, and they don't feel secure without a first class burglar alarm apparatus in their house. Every door, window and scuttle is connected with the annunciator, and it is quite impossible to effect an entrance without the fact becoming at once known."

"Don't electricians run considerable risk in handling wires?"

"Even the most careful of them sometimes get a shock. A few years ago while I was descending stairs at Elmira, N. Y., with a wire coiled in my hand, I felt as if I had received the entire charge from the battery. For over a half hour I suffered the keenest agony. I did not know but what I had been fatally injured. After completing my business circuit I returned to Boston, and for eighteen months did not get over the shock. I lost my appetite; all food tasted alike. I could not walk across the common without resting several times.

"My head whirled, and I reeled like a drunken man. I consulted the best physicians in a good many large cities, but none of them seemed to understand my case. About a year ago I was in Albany, and a physician there stated that I would probably not live three months. But to-day," said Mr. Westfall, and he straightened himself up with conscious pride, "so far as I know, I am in perfect health. I weigh 170 pounds, eat well, sleep well, feel well, and am well. One of my old physicians gave me a thorough examination a few weeks ago, and told me that I was in a perfect condition."

"You are a very fortunate man, sir," remarked the scribe, "to have escaped instant death after an electrical shock."

"O it was not electricity that prostrated me. It was a uremic convulsion. For all my physicians told me I was a victim of a very serious kidney disorder. And when they and a dozen widely advertised medicines failed to benefit me, Warner's Safe Cure restored me to perfect health. That preparation is invaluable to every grade of society, for it is a priceless blessing."

"There is no need of death from handling electrical wires if the operators will exercise care. In our burglar alarm attachments there is no possible danger from that source."

ABOUT WOMEN.

Patti has bought a $1,500 billiard table.

It is now known that Charlotte Corday was descended from Corneille, the poet.

A Boston lady says that Breton lambs would make ideal pets for ladies, and wants some one to import them.

In no other city in the country do as many women make their living by keeping boarders as in Washington.

Mlle. Dosne, the heiress of M. Thiers, will erect at Passy a free home for fifty students. The idea originated with M. Thiers.

Shakespeare's daughter could not write her own name. Her father could write it, but nearly always spelled it wrong.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and her daughter, Miss Maud Howe, will next week go to New Orleans for the winter, where Mrs. Howe will be at the head of the women's department of the exposition.

Mrs. Celia Thaxter receives more orders than she can fill for copies of her poems enriched with water-color paintings by her own hand upon the margin and blank leaves.

Mrs. E. B. Crocker, of San Francisco, has been obliged to close her magnificent art gallery to the public on account of flagrant cases of vandalism.

The best shot in Dakota is said to be a woman, Mrs. Lowner, wife of Col. Lowner, of Fort Totten. She has killed 114 prairie chickens this fall and the first deer ever brought down from Moose River.

Last Thursday was celebrated at Linz, Austria, the centennial of the birth there of Marianne Jung, the "Suleika" of Goethe. Funds raised at the celebration will be applied to the erection of a statue of Goethe in Vienna.

Miss Gabrielle Greeley, the youngest daughter of the late Horace Greeley, is possessed of considerable artistic talent. In one of the fashionable residences of Washington there is a beautiful pencil sketch of a sleeping baby, taken from life and drawn by her.

Miss Marion Langdon, of New York, writes a newspaper correspondent, bids fair to be the pioneer American professional beauty. She is a tall girl, with a superb figure, a classical face of the dark type and reserved and even haughty manners. She is the daughter of Mrs. Philip Schuyler, one of the oldest families, and has a fortune in her own right estimated at a clean million New Yorkers worship her.

Mrs. Hugh McCulloch, the wife of the secretary of the treasury, is a tall and fine-looking woman, with abundant grey hair, dark eyes, a winning countenance and most attractive manners. She is a model hostess and has all the tact and ease that so distinguish a woman in the social and political life of the capital. Her second daughter, Mary, will make her debut in Washington this winter.

The extraordinary good luck of Sophie Menter, who has just fallen heir to the bequest of a Russian gentleman, 6,000,000 roubles being the figure, may have a bad effect on women pianists. But they must recollect that Russians with that amount to give away are not abundant, nor are pianists with the genius and ability of Sophie Menter.

It will interest married women (in New York at least) to know that the general term of the supreme court, in New York city, recently decided that a married woman doing business on her own account may employ her husband at a stated salary. The husband can not be forced the payment of his salary by an action against his wife. The husband may assign his claim, but the assignee may sue the wife. The creditor of a husband may maintain legal proceedings against the wife to get possession of an unpaid salary due him.

Postmaster General Frank Hatton has a bright, pretty little wife, whose delicate health has kept her out of the thickest whirl of society during the high season, but who has a great circle of friends in Washington. Mrs. Hatton and Mrs. Robert Lincoln were school girls together at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, during their girlhood, and after both of them moved to Washington their long friendship became the closer and the two families are much together.

Young men or middle-aged ones, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses should send three letter stamps for illustrated book suggesting sure means of cure. Address World's Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

FREAKS OF FASHION.

Corsets are undergoing a change. They are made shorter in the waist and allow more room for the hips.

The velvet belts now worn with walking costumes have buckles of Rhine stone in designs of lion and buffalo heads.

"Honiton point" is the name of a new imitation lace, in which the design is outlined by silk.

All fashionable wraps, long or short, are held in at the waist line in the back by straps of ribbon or elastic.

There is a revival of taste for the delicate esthetic colors, and the newest jerseys are brought out in these shades.

Bonnets of black lace in Escurial or Spanish designs over foundations of satin will be worn all winter.

At a wedding in a fashionable church in Washington last week, Mme. Bonaparte wore one of the highest and narrowest of peaked bonnets.

Tight-fitting jackets of Astrakhan are warm, jaunty and becoming, beside being considered "quite the thing" by the fashionably knowing ones.

Plaids have quite an important field this fall. Not the gay, parti-colored monstrosities which reigned a few years ago, but quiet, unobtrusive squares for which one has a certain respect, even while rejecting them for personal wear. They are generally made up in kilt skirts with the plaids running bias, and a vest of some plain color is inserted in the corsage, giving it quite a stylish air. Black and white checks are much in vogue. Trimmed with black velvet ribbon, they make a pretty and serviceable costume.

Recent Literature.

PRETTY LUCY MERWYN, by Mary Lakeman. Boston, Lee & Shepard. Toledo, Brown Eager & Co.

Those who last year read "Ruth Elliott's Dream" will be glad to welcome "Pretty Lucy Merwyn," by the same author. It is a delightful story of New England life, written by a woman who knows one side of the world—the pure side—thoroughly. If any fault can be found with her work, it is attributable to the utter absence of knowledge of the bad side of humanity, which deprives her of her power of making contrasts. However, there are so many writers whose knowledge of life is all on the other side, that this may be forgiven. There is no danger of the Good being too much written of, and no danger that the Bad will ever lack for description. Miss Lakeman betrays in her writings her own training and tendencies. When she writes of the good her work is very strong and confident, as if she knew the ground she was treading upon, and when of the bad she walks with very uncertain steps, as though she was never quite sure of her path-way. This work is an excellent one, the moral being well and faithfully brought out, and the story well sustained and of interest from first to last. No writer in America has command of better, purer or sweeter English, and no one knows better the value of words. It is a model of pure, clean, delightful writing which every girl may read with profit. This is, we believe, the author's second book, but it will not be her last. She has established herself as a favorite already, and each book she writes fastens her hold upon that portion of the public who want books with a purpose, that are not dreary essays, and absolute cleanliness, which, in book-making, is very closely allied to Godliness.

"ONE YEAR'S SKETCH BOOK." By Irene E. Jerome. Boston, Lee & Shepard. Toledo, Brown & Eager.

There never has been anything published in America or Europe to compare with this exquisite volume, containing 46 full page illustrations of New England scenery. It is a book which has in it the soul of New Hampshire, not of the mountains, but of the lovely vales. In the foreground of the principal pictures is the smiling look of domestic comfort or of simple loveliness; in the middle distance are lakes like mirrors of silver; while beyond are the pyramidal mountain shapes resting against the sky. The lively images of birds, blossoms, trees and flowers, of woodland vistas and broad pastures, of farm-smokes and wintry haze, all give us a first quick sense of pleased surprise, and then of deeper admiration. The engraving has been conscientiously done; it is full of detail, effective in light and shade, with deep, soft masses of color when required. The introduction and the poetical selections show a sensibility and taste in harmony with the delightful pictures.

JACK'S COURTSHIP: A SAILOR'S YARN OF LOVE AND SHIPWRECK. By W. Clark Russell. Harper & Brothers, New York.

Mr. Russell's nautical romances are always pleasing. His powers of description are excellent, and he has all the talent of a good story-teller. "Jack's Courtship" is the story of a young man who follows his lady-love to Australia, whither she has been sent to get her out of his way, in the the charge of an Australian aunt as duenna. A shipwreck and a most exciting rescue, fitly closing with a wedding, are all told in a most excellent manner, and the book is well worth perusal.

FORTY YEARS OF LONDON LIFE. Memoirs of a Man of the World. By Edmund Yates. Harper & Brothers, New York.

Edmund Yates, the English journalist and novelist, though accidentally born in Edinburgh some 53 years ago, has always resided in London. Having now reached a time of life when in his judgment "fresh air, sunshine, early hours, and a minimum of convivial temptation are important elements as regards happiness and health," he has determined to retire to the country, and he has seized the occasion to record his memories of the varied life of the great metropolis as it has come within his own experience, and of the men whom he has known in a social or professional way. This is done in his own charming way, in a somewhat minute record of his personal progress which serves as the thread on which is strung a motley array of recollections of other people. A chapter entitled "Under the Stars and Stripes" gives a spirited account of the author's lecture tour in the United States in 1872, and is of special interest to American readers, as is the narrative which Mr. Yates gives of his connection with American journalism when in the employ of Mr. J. G. Bennett as one of the European correspondents of the *New York Herald*. The book is full of amusing anecdotes, and is fair-minded, bright, crisp and entertaining.

LONDON RHYMES, by Frederick Locker. New York, Toledo, Faunce & Leland.

A volume of pleasant rhymes by a well-known London literary man, which are not precisely witty, but are still very pleasant and some of them worthy of remembrance. It is a neat volume and as Lincoln said "it will please those who are pleased with this sort of thing."

THE GOLDEN FLORALS. Boston, Lee & Shepard. Toledo, Russell Bros.

The last two of the wondrously beautiful "Golden Floral" series published by Lee & Shepard, Boston, are Bishop Heber's immortal hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," and Richard's "Mountain Anthem," the first illustrated by Guilfoyle and Merrill, and the latter by Miss L. B. Humphrey. There has never been anything, either on this side of the water or the other, that can bear comparison with this delightful series. The illustrations are as fine as steel, with even more life and strength in them, the paper is as dainty as dainty can be, and the printer's art has been exhausted in their production. Add to these beauties the most tasteful and costly binding, and the delicate silver fringe on the covers and the whole makes a book of ornament that has never a peer. Messrs. Lee & Shepard were the original publishers of this line of holiday and gift books, and though they have scores of imitators no one has attained their excellence. For gift books nothing can be more appropriate, especially where the recipient is one whose taste takes hold of the beautiful. The illustrations are the finest we have ever seen, every one of them being worthy of a frame. However, the setting they are in is entirely worthy of them, exquisite as they are.

THE GOOD THINGS OF LIFE—New York, White, Stokes & Allen. Toledo, Faunce & Leland.

This is an oblong volume made up of illustrations from "Life," the popular satirical paper of New York. "Life," has on its staff all the American artists of recognized ability, and the effort to establish in America a "Punch" without "Punch's" dullness has been a success. It is bright, sparkling, its satire is always deserved, and seldom fails to hit the mark it is aimed at. This volume is a collection of the best pictures of the past two years, and they are all good. Always amusing, they sometimes carry a lesson, and altogether, it is well that they are re-produced in this form. "Good Things from Life," will take its place, and we hope will be the first of a long line of publications equally good.

"Ivy Leaves," by Frances Ridley Havergalz, (A. D. F. Randolph, New York,) is a small but very dainty volume of selections from the poems of the author, there being a verse for the morning and evening of each day of the month. The pages are beautifully illustrated with ivy leaves. The little volume is beautifully printed and bound.

Faunce & Leland have from White, Stokes & Allen, New York, a very useful volume entitled "Fifty Soups," by Thos. Murphy, a well known caterer of New York. It contains a treatise on soups, and recipes for fifty of the best. The recipes are plain and understandable, and the little volume will be found very useful in America, which the French writer described as "a country with forty religions and but one soup." It ought to be hung up in every house keeper's room and used daily.

ART AMATEUR.

The December number is unusually rich in its supplementary matter in the way of designs for the use of amateurs in various departments of art work. The New York and Philadelphia exhibitions are discussed, and the criticism of the Watts exhibition at the Metropolitan museum is accompanied by several characteristic designs. Other contemporary art matters are very fully treated, and under the different heads of "Ceramics" and "Decoration and Furniture" a good deal of excellent information is furnished for the benefit of practical amateurs and others interested in such matters. Published by Montague Marks, New York City.

OUR LITTLE ONES.

Our Little Ones for December is, as usual, full of pretty pictures and stories and rhymes for the amusement of the children. Published by Russell Publishing company, Boston, Mass.

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

The December number has a fine portrait of Daniel Webster for its frontispiece, which accompanies the second and concluding paper on the "Unsuccessful Presidential Candidates," contributed by the editor. The second paper of the number is an admirable essay entitled "Significant Beginnings Out West." Following this, we have a charming description, by Charles Dimitry, of "Zamba's Plot," in early New Orleans. "Tom, the Tinker in History," by H. G. Cutler, is a discussion of the tariff question. The "Huntington Collection of Americana," forms the the text for an illustrated paper on "Historic Portraits" (the Washington), by Miss E. B. Johnston. Charles Ledyard Norton furnishes a chapter of "Political Americanisms," and the notes, queries, replies and other departments are well filled.

MAGAZINE OF WESTERN HISTORY

The December number of this magazine, being the second issue of that periodical, has for its frontispiece a fine steel portrait of the late Joshua R. Giddings, which is accompanied by a biographical sketch of that eminent abolitionist. Included in the illustrated articles are the following: "Lorenzo Carter," by Hon. Harvey Rice; "Northeastern Ohio," "Campus Martius" and the "First White Child in Ohio." The several departments are filled with interesting matter of a historical character, and altogether the number is a very valuable one. Published at Cleveland, O.

PAMPHLETS.

A remarkable document comes to us in the form of a discourse by Rev. Dr. Noble, of the First Congregational church of Chicago, on the Mormon question. Dr. Noble characterizes Joseph Smith as a fanatic and a rascal. He gives the history of Mormonism to the present, and closes with an earnest appeal to enact laws to destroy this blot on our Government. Dr. Noble's address is printed under the direction of the "New West Education Commission," of which C. R. Bliss, of Chicago, is the Secretary.

Stall's Lutheran Year Book for 1885 is one of the most useful little publications for Lutherans printed. The Lutherans are numerous in this city and surrounding country, and information in regard to their church is of special interest to a very large constituency. It is neatly printed, 194 pages, and sells for 25 cents.

THE ATLANTIC.

The December number attains its usual high degree of interest. "Poe's Legendary Years" is perhaps the most important article in the number. It is written by George E. Woodberry. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's serial, "In War Time," is finished. Two short stories, entitled, "Penelope's Suitors," by E. L. Bynner, and "An American Flirtation," by Grace Denio Litchfield, are excellent reading. Stuart Chisholm gives an account of experience in South America in "Over the Andes." A nicely discriminative sketch of Francois Coppee, and a clever article by George Parsons Lathrop on "Combination Novels," form the more distinctly literary features, while a valuable consideration of "Canada and the British Connection," by Edward Stanwood, and one of those papers on birds and bird-life for which the *Atlantic* has become noted complete the prose of this issue. For poetry, there are H. H.'s "Two Harvests," and E. R. Sill's "Among the Redwoods." Published in Boston.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

The December *Popular Science Monthly* opens with an illustrated account, by W. F. Allen, of "The Reformation in Time-Keeping." A sensible and practical paper on "School Culture of the Observing Faculties" is contributed by J. C. Glashaw. Dr. T. D. Crothers describes, under "Alcoholic Trance," a state of unconsciousness of a person's own acts which sometimes follows the excessive use of liquors; and there is a discussion of "The Problem of Universal Suffrage," by Alfred Fouillee. The other papers are equally important and interesting, and the departments are well filled with matters of interest. Published in New York.

OUTING.

The first of a series called "Tangle-Leaf Papers," by Mr. Maurice Thompson, appears in the December number of *Outing*. "A Canoe Camp 'mid Hudson's Highlands" is the leading article from the pen of Mr. Kirk Munroe. "A-Wheel in Three Continents" is an entertaining account of the writer's wheeling experiences in India, England, Nova Scotia and Canada. "Good Common Roads and How to Make Them" is a sound and practical article by Pres. Bates. The editorial and record departments are strong and full, and make up a good number of this bright and growing magazine.

THE DORCAS MAGAZINE.

The December number of this useful magazine is full of good things in its especial department. It has a multitude of pretty patterns for knitting and crocheting and some useful hints about other things. The magazine grows in favor constantly. Published in New York.

THE CATERER.

This household magazine for December contains a host of good hints for the housekeeper and many valuable recipes and descriptions of appetizing dishes. It is well worth the subscription price, which is $2 a year. Published by E. C. Whitton, Philadelphia.

THE SEASON.

With the present number this fashion magazine begins its fourth year. The publishers make an addition to the contents of another colored plate, making three in each number. It is full of the latest information about fashion, and has many designs for fancy work. Published by International News Co., New York.

The Horsford Almanac and Cook Book

mailed free on application to the Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Mrs. J. Lawrence Smith, of Louisville, Ky., has donated $8,000 to the National Academy of Science, the income of which is to be used for the encouragement of scientific investigation.

The Bryn Mawr College for Women, near Philadelphia, will be ready for the reception of students in September, 1885. It is to offer to women precisely the same advantages that are given men in the higher universities.

The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* denounces the incompetence and mismanagement of the public school officials of St. Paul. "St. Paul," it says, "has had a succession of school boards that would be a disgrace to a factory town, some of them boasting members who actually could not read and write."

The Boston School committee has found it necessary to caution teachers against sending to the homes of absent pupils to inquire as to cause of absence. Many of those absent have been found suffering from contagious diseases, and there has been danger of infection by exposure of the pupil sent to inquire.

The Rochester *Post-Express* is doing a commendable work in showing up the defects of country school sanitation. The yards and surroundings of many schoolhouses in the country are indescribably filthy. Some of the details cannot be referred to in a public journal, and are sickening to contemplate.

The number of pupils attending the public schools of the state of South Carolina during the past year was 185,619. The eagerness of the colored people to secure an education for their children is phenomenal. The Morris street school for colored children in Charleston is the largest in the state, containing more than 1,400 pupils. The school is divided into three departments, grammar, intermediate and primary, and is governed by a principal, vice-principal and 24 assistants, the latter being ladies. The teaching staff are all white, and are natives of Charleston.

Although the State University of Wisconsin has had an excellent agricultural department, there appears to be a sentiment among the farmers of the state, according to *The State Journal*, "in favor of a school in which practical farming shall be taught by the aid of manual training, and where the students will be able to acquire a good knowledge of stock, the best breeds for different purposes, most approved and profitable or economical modes of feeding, etc."

A recent circular of Cornell university bears testimony to the good record women are making as college students. It is there stated that the experience of the university has been that "young women bear the strain of mental work quite as well as young men, and there is no more sickness among them. Moreover, a larger percentage of them complete the course, and graduate, and the average of scholarship among them is higher than among the young men." It is questionable whether this result follows from average mental superiority, or greater diligence and more regularly studious habits on the part of the young women, but this matters little as long as the result is achieved.

Protection and Free Trade Illustrated.

"What is protection?" asked Miss Bifkins of young Montgomery Wigglejaw, the other night. "Protection," he said, slowly, "is putting my arm around you so, and lying your head on my shoulder so." "That's nice," she remarked, "but what is free trade, that all the Democrats are talking about?" "Free trade," said the young Romeo, kissing her until he loosened all her back teeth, "is taking the duty off gums." "Well, they're both nice," she said, "but I think I like free trade a trifle the best."

The Camp Fire.

CHRONOLOGY.

1861.

Dec 9, Bushy Creek, Ark—Union Indians under Opothleyholo.
Dec 11, Dam No 4, Potomac, Va—12th Indiana.
Dec 11, Bertrand, Mo—2d Illinois Cavalry.

1862.

Dec 5, Coffeeville, Miss—1st, 2d and 3d Cavalry Brigades of Gen Grant's army, Cols Hatch, Lee and Mizner.
Dec 5, Helena, Ark—30th Iowa and 29th Wisconsin.
Dec 5, Reed's Mountains, Ark—2d Kansas Cavalry.
Dec 6, Lebanon, Tenn—93d Ohio.
Dec 7, Prairie Grove (or Fayetteville and Illinois Creek), Ark—1st, 2d and 3d divisions of the Army of the Frontier, commanded by Brig Gens J G Blunt and F J Herron.
Dec 7, Hartsville, Tenn—106th and 108th Ohio, 104th Illinois, 2d Indiana and 13th Kentucky Cavalry and 13th Indiana Battery.
Dec 9, Dobbins Ferry (or La Vergne), Tenn—35th Indiana, 51st Ohio, 8th and 21st Kentucky and 7th Indiana Battery.
Dec 9, Brentville, Tenn—25th Illinois, 8th Kansas and 81st Indiana, and 8th Wisconsin Battery.

1863.

Dec 6, Clinch Mountain, Tenn—Cavalry, Army of the Ohio.
Dec 7, Natchez, Miss—One company 4th Iowa Cavalry.
Dec 7, Creelsboro', Ky—13th Kentucky Cavalry.
Dec 7, Celina, Tenn—13th Kentucky Cavalry.
Dec 8, Princeton, Ark—Detachment of Cavalry.
Dec 8 to 21, Averill's raid, Southwestern Va—2d, 3d, 4th and 8th West Virginia Mounted Infantry, 14th Pennsylvania and Dodson's Battalion Cavalry, and Battery G, West Virginia Artillery.
Dec 10, Bean's Station, Tenn—Bond's Brigade of Cavalry, Army of the Ohio.
Dec 10, Morristown, Tenn—Garrard's Brigade of Cavalry, Army of the Ohio.
Dec 10, Moresburg, Tenn—Cavalry, Army of the Ohio.

1864.

Dec 5 to 8, Murfreesboro (or Cedars), Tenn—Troops commanded by Gen Rousseau.
Dec 6 to 9, Deveaux Neck (or Tilafinney River, Mason's Bridge and Gregory's Farm), S C—26th, 33d, 34th and 102d U S colored troops, 54th and 55th Massachusetts colored troops, 56th and 155th New York, and 25th and 107th Ohio, and 3d Rhode Island Artillery, also a naval brigade.
Dec 6, White Post, Va—50 men of the 21st New York Cavalry.
Dec 7, Ebenezer Creek, Cypress Swamp, Ga—9th Michigan and 9th Ohio Cavalry, rear guard of left wing of Sherman's army.
Dec 7 to 9, Ogeechee River (or Jenk's Bridge, Eden Station and Poole's Station), Ga—15th and 17th Corps, right wing of the Army of the Military Division of the Mississippi.
Dec 7 to 11, Weldon R R expedition—2d Division Cavalry Corps, 5th Corps and 3d Division 2d Corps, Army of the Potomac.
Dec 8, Reconnoisance to Hatcher's Run, Va—3d and 13th Pennsylvania and 6th Ohio Cavalry, and 1st Division, 2d Corps.
Dec 8 to 28, Raid to Gordonsville, Va—1st and 3d Divisions Cavalry, Army of the Potomac.
Dec 9 to Jan 14, 1865, Expedition into Western N C—3d North Carolina.
Dec 9, Fort Lyons (or Sand Creek), Ind Ter—1st Colorado Cavalry, commanded by Col J M Chivington; massacre of 500 Indians.
Dec 8, Cuyler's Plantation, Monteith Swamp, Ga—14th Corps of the left wing of the Army Military Division of the Mississippi.
Dec 9 to 12, Expedition to Hamilton, N C—27th Massachusetts and 9th New Jersey, North Carolina Cavalry and 3d New York Artillery; skirmish at Foster's Bridge on the 10th and Butler's Bridge on the 12th.
Dec 9, Bellefield and Hicksford, Va—2d Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac; skirmish during the Weldon R R expedition.
Dec 10 to 21, Siege of Savannah, Ga—14th and 20th Corps, left wing, 15th and 17th Corps, right wing, Army Military Division of the Mississippi.

A Camp Fire Story.

To the Editor of the Blade Camp Fire:

As camp fire yarns are still spun and relished by the public, I think the following will not come amiss: Jud S— was, to put it very mildly, what was officially known as a "dead beat." He was singularly blest with feet so large that it was thought by some they were alive, and nothing short of a No. 14 army brogan would fit him; but he could, on a pinch, wear a No. 12 fine boot, of which he had a private pair sent to him by mail—one in a package. When called upon for duty or drill, he invariably was found barefoot. One day the colonel sent him to the quartermaster for some footings. When his request was made known, the quartermaster asked him what size he required. Jud, with a face as solemn as a muffled drum, with a sardonic grin behind is, said: "Give me a pair of No. 14s, but if you hain't got them, I'll take two pairs of 7s." Further comment is unnecessary.

ONE OF THE 36TH MASSACHUSETTS.

"A. L. G.'s" Address.

To the Editor of the Blade Camp Fire:

In the last issue of the BLADE, in the CAMP FIRE department is a letter from an old soldier of Marion county, East Tennessee, signing himself A. L. G. I would like to know his address. D. E. MATTHEWS.

Syracuse, Meigs county, O.

[The address inquired for is Amos L. Griffith; box 49, Jasper, Tennessee, or Tracy City, Grundy Co., Tenn., as he gets mail from both offices.

W. L. Thomas, Will's Foundry, Tenn., is the address asked for by "W. A. M."—ED. CAMP FIRE.]

Who Was It?

To the Editor of the Blade Camp Fire:

I was a soldier in the late rebellion and have read with interest the articles in the CAMP FIRE. I would be glad if any comrade will tell me, through the BLADE, who commanded the 13th and 15th Indiana battery in the fall of 1864. T. HURLBERT.

A Soldier's Daughter Comes.

To the Editor of the Blade Camp Fire.

I have been an interested reader of the CAMP FIRE from its beginning. I have watched in vain for some member of the gallant old 20th Iowa, to throw on a chunk, but none has done so, and now I come myself with a bundle of hickory bark, thinking that perhaps its snapping and crackling may wake some of them up. I am a daughter of a member of Co. H. of that regiment, who died in October, 1863, from disease contracted in the army. He was taken sick at Vicksburg and never was able to be on duty afterward.

We have a piece of the flag that belonged to the 20th, that was torn to pieces by the wind while they were marching into Vicksburg on that memorable 4th, when that grand old hero, U. S. Grant, the Caesar of the nineteenth century, sent gladsome tidings to the world. I was born soon after John Brown's soul began its triumphal march, and I guess I must have caught the inspiration of the times. I am always interested in war stories and politics.

Gladbrook, Iowa. PATRIOTIC PEGGY.

An Intelligent Contraband.

To the Editor of the Blade Camp Fire:

I have quite a number of chips that I prepose to throw on the CAMP FIRE, one at a time, and I am in the hope, by so doing, to draw the fire of some of the old "Army of the Potomac" boys.

After the series of battles from the Rapidan to Cold Harbor under Gen. Grant, in the spring of 1864, our corps, the 2d, crossed the James at Wilson's Ferry and took up our line of march from Petersburg. Our regiment led the column, and after marching a few miles, we met an old darkey without hat or shoes, who seemed to be in a great hurry, and very much excited; of course we boys were all anxious to learn all we could from the "intelligent contraband": "Well, uncle, where are you going?" we questioned. "I'm gwine to the ribber," he replied. "Where did you come from?" "I comed from Petersburg, I did." "Oh, you came from Petersburg; well, uncle, did you see any rebel soldiers at Petersburg?" "Why, Lord bress you soul, I see'd heaps of dem." "Whose army did you see at Petersburg, uncle?" "Oh! I see'd Massa Hill's army, and heaps more." "Well, now, uncle, tell us how many soldiers do you think Massa Hill had in his army?" "Oh, I dun know; but he had heap." "Do you think he had 10,000?" "Oh, no, he didn't have dat many." "Well, do you think he had 5,000?" "Oh, no, he didn't have dat many." "Well, uncle, tell us about the number you think he had?" "Well, boys, I spects he had about a million." Such a shout as our boys gave at the old darkey's reply I never will forget; 10,000 and even 5,000 sounded like too great a number for the old darkey, but he thought 1,000,000 would do very well. We allowed him to pass on his way to the "ribber," and we resumed our march towards Petersburg to meet "Massa" Hill's million.

A. B. N., Co. G, 40th New York.
Montclair, Fla.

An Ex-Prisoner's Recollections.

To the Editor of the Blade Camp Fire:

I want to add a pine knot to my old comrade—John Dunaboo's—"bundle of pine boughs." This is the first I have heard of John since the war closed. I have a very distinct recollection of Andersonville, Savannah, Millen, Florence and Goldsboro. I was one of the unfortunates on the McCook raid, to Lovejoy's Station, Ga., and saw the two guns spiked that my old friend speaks of; and had it not been for Col. Jas. P. Brownlow, of the First Tennessee cavalry, McCook would have surrendered then and there. But this brave leader told the general in a council of war held on the spot, that "*he* might surrender, but as for himself, he did not intend to," and turning on his horse, beckoned to his men to follow, when the whole cammand fell into line, and we cut our way out. I remember very distinctly traveling all night, of reaching the river next morning, and barely succeeding in getting over, but had to leave my horse. I traveled two days and nights, when in the evening I was captured, in company with several others, among the number Lieut. Smith. We were all, except Lieut. Smith, taken to Andersonville. Here I remained some two months, when I was taken to Savannah. Staying here some two weeks, I was taken back to Millen. After a sojourn of some two months at this place, I was shipped down to Blackshear, where I was paroled and sent back to Savannah for exchange, but was met at the depot by a guard and escorted to Florence, S. C., where I again stopped for a couple of months. Again I was transported to Goldsboro, N. C., remaining some ten days; was then sent back to Wilmington and exchanged. I sailed from here to Annapolis, Md., and from there was taken to Baltimore, thence to Philadelphia, from thence to Nashville, where I arrived just in time to see the regiment before they were mustered out. Receiving my discharge, I came home where I have been since.

ALEXANDER ECKEL,
Co. C, 4th East Tennessee Cav.
Dandridge, Tenn.

A Voice from Walden's Ridge.

To the Editor of the Blade Camp Fire:

I notice in your issue of August 28 a communication from "W. A. U.," asking about East Tennessee. I can say to him that I, like him, after laying aside the blue, went West, and becoming dissatisfied, came to East Tennessee. I am located on Walden's Ridge, Rhea county, 40 miles north of Chattanooga, in one of the most healthful climates in the world. There are a number of old soldiers here, and we are anxious for more to come. We want to organize a post of the G. A. R. There are plenty of Republicans here, good climate, good water, good fruit, splendid for stock raising, cheap land, and perfect freedom of political opinion in this part of the state. There are families here from Ohio, India, Michigan, Kansas and other states, and every last mother's son of them a Republican. I am no agent, have no land for sale, but will cheerfully give all information in my possession, if stamps are enclosed to cover cost of paper, envelopes and return postage. My time in answering inquiries is all I can afford to give.

C. L. FULMER,
Co. F., 75th Indiana.
Dayton, Rhea Co., Tenn.

From One of "Smith's Guerrillas."

To the Editor of the Blade Camp Fire:

Any one of the 16th Corps (A. J. Smith's) will remember how we obtained that name. He (Gen. Smith) allowed the boys a great deal of latitude in foraging on a campaign, and of course we lived on the best the country afforded. A good story used to go the rounds of camp in Tennessee. There was considerable complaint of Smith's soldiers stealing, so Gen. Thomas asked Smith about his quartermaster supplies, etc., and how many quartermasters he had. Smith instantly replied, "About ten thousand, by G—d, sir!" which was very near the truth.

S. M. SMITH, Co. E, 8th Iowa.
Keith, Ark.

[This is the last half of Comrade Smith's letter. Next time he won't forget that we *can't* use letters written on both sides of the paper.—ED. CAMP FIRE.]

An Ex-Slaveholder Drops in to See We'uns.

To the Editor of the Blade Camp Fire:

I see in a late issue of the BLADE an account of the battle of Wilson's creek. That man gives a glowing account of the Federals. I was not at the battle, but it has always been set down as a confederate victory. I suppose, however, there was "fraud," if "Wilson's Creek" tells the truth.

Speaking of fraud, I have lived all my life in the south, in fact, was born in Tennessee, and owned slaves. I have noted at every election since the war, and never saw any fraud, except by the Republicans. I have from four to six colored voters working for me every year, and they vote as they please. So far as intimidation is concerned, it is all bosh. VOLUNTEER.

Thyatira, Miss.

A Voice from the 23d Army Corps.

To the Editor of the Blade Camp Fire:

For a long time I have been vainly looking for some representative of the 103d Ohio to throw a splinter or a pine knot to keep the fire burning in common with other comrades of the "late unpleasantness," and so I have concluded to furnish a few dry chips myself. Boys of the 23d corps, and especially of the 100th and 103d Ohio, will never forget their experience in the East Tennessee campaign. The latter regiment has good reason to remember the siege of Knoxville, the battle of Armstrong Hill, the terrible fight at Ft. Saunders, and the disorganized retreat from Dandridge. This retreat was entirely unnecessary and uncalled for, and was the most disgraceful movement of the whole campaign. It was everywhere condemned and the boys said that whoever ordered it ought to have been "teetotally rammed up a stove pipe." Cavalry, infantry and artillery, all in one conglomeration, made their Bull Run advance on Knoxville. Numbers were captured by pursuing rebels, among them six poor fellows from Co. H, 103d Ohio, all of whom died in rebel prisons. The members of this regiment will remember Charley Lanaghan, or "Happy Charley," as the boys called him, who came near being taken; also, when he came into camp that night, he said, "Boys, Old Lanaghan's son did some tall running, and you ought to have seen me. They fired on me and told me to halt, but I told 'em *my mother wanted me!*" Charley was a good soldier, full of hilarity, and would perpetuate a joke if he were dying. If these lines should meet his eye I wish him to understand that there is one of his comrades, at least, that often thinks of him. Hoping these few lines may draw out some comrade of the East Tennessee campaign, I remain a true friend of the CAMP FIRE.

W. T. CHAPMAN, Co. H, 103d Ohio.

[Comrade Chapman should have sent his post-office address. If any comrade will write a corrected account of the Knoxville campaign, we will gladly publish it.—ED. CAMP FIRE.]

Fur and Sealskin Garments.

C. C. Shayne, the well-known Wholesale Fur Manufacturer, 103 Prince street, New York, will sell elegant Fur Garments at retail at lowest cash wholesale prices this season. This will afford a splendid opportunity to purchase strictly reliable Furs direct from manufacturer, and save retailer's profits. Fashion Book mailed free.

A BOY'S COGITATIONS.

He Has Certain Ideas Upon the Subject of the Girls.

St. Paul Herald.

I notice that the girls have the greatest faculty for "growing all at once." Now Em is as bony as a porgie, but somehow, when she puts on that new dress just before her beau comes, she becomes as plump as a rubber ball. I notice that girls who kiss bad women will kiss bad men. I notice that the girl who is fond of calling man a delusion likes to hug delusions. I notice that pa points with pride to my big brother, who smokes ten-cent cigars all day, as an exemplary son, while he almost makes mince meat of me if I use one of Tom's stubs. I notice that a girl's hair grows faster than a boy's. Jen always has more hair on her head when her beau comes than she has in the morning when she gets up. I notice a big difference between the town clock and ours the morning after Em's fellow comes to see her. I notice that the dude who parts his hair in the middle has but very little room on either side of his skull to part it. I notice that the more spindle-shaped a fellow's shanks are the tighter he wears his pants. I notice that his mother ain't like mine. If she was he'd wear them loose enough to put a shingle in on an emergency. I notice that girls who would blush if a man should see the fourth button of their shoe at home will go in bathing at the seashore, among a big crowd, with less clothes on than they wear to bed. I notice that an elegantly clocked silk stocking will beat modesty every time. I notice that the homeliest shaped women like the Mother Hubbard the best. I notice that the girls of Chicago are the most modest about showing their feet. I notice that women's rights women always wear men's hair, and women's rights men, women's hair. I notice there is seldom much harmony in church choirs. I notice those fellows who cuss railroad monopolies the most, never refuse a free pass. I notice that pa has a very intimate knowledge of the rules of poker and faro for a man who never touched a card in his life. I notice that it is all wrong for me to play marbles for keeps, but it is all right for our church to play guess cake till they rake in the whole pile. I notice that for a girl who virtuously says she wouldn't allow any man to kiss her but the one she is engaged to, my sister Em does like an indiscriminate game of Copenhagen amazingly. I notice that "kickers" in politics and elsewhere have the softest snap. "Pa's a kicker." I'm the kicked. I notice that a hen never gets too old to be a spring chicken—neither does a girl, for that matter. I notice our preacher says, "I want to be an angel," and "I long, oh I long to be there," but when the colic takes him he's the first to want the doctor, and about as "scart" as any "ornary" sinner.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

For Beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability and Cheapness, Unequalled. MORSE BROS., Proprietors, Canton, Mass.

TEA CLUBS With every order for $10 worth of Tea we give a 46 piece English White China Tea Set, or a Decorated English China Tea Set of 32 pieces or a 11 piece English Chamber Toilet Set. With a $12 order we give a Maroon, Pink or Blue Band, Gold Lined Chamber Toilet Set of 10 pieces or an English Decorated Tea Set of 44 pieces. We have Hundreds of other Premiums. Ill'd Catalogue Free. Agts. Wanted. GREAT EASTERN TEA CO., 333 & 335 Br'dway, Providence, R.I.

DISAPPOINTMENT AND DESPAIR.

How a Pretty Little Scheme Brought Confusion on the Schemer.

In one of the large retail dry goods stores of Toledo are employed two young men named respectively, Albert G. Whipsey and Thomas Polgar. Mr. Whipsey is probably the handsomest young man in the city, judged by the rules which young men recognize, and in addition to his manly beauty is the possessor of an amount and extent of assurance, that, in many professions which can make assurance profitable, would have his fortunes a dozen times over. Consequently he was popular with the young ladies in the dramatic clubs in which he played lovers, the church sociables and the other circles in which young men of the class he belongs to are accustomed to move.

Mr. Polgar, his friend, on the other hand, is plainness exaggerated to positive ugliness. He is short, he is squat, he is freckled and beardless, and his legs are out of the perpendicular to a degree that keeps him constantly miserable. For such a beard and such a pair of legs as his friend Whipsey possesses, he would do anything under heaven that may be lawfully done. It was considered strange that two men so widely different should be fast friends, but the world doesn't know that Mr. Whipsey loved to have Mr. Polgar about him as a foil, and that Mr. Polgar considered it an honor to be associated with a being so magnificent as Mr. Whipsey. He admired him and envied him beyond anything earthly.

While Mr. Whipsey was the admired of the young ladies, Mr. Polgar was the admired of nobody. The young ladies treated the poor, plain little fellow with scarcely disguised contempt, and the young men made all manner of fun of him. His lines were not cast in pleasant places by any means.

Mr. Whipsey came home one night and informed Mr. Polgar (they roomed together) that the object of his life was now attained. That night he had contracted himself in marriage with the most charming of her sex, and that within a year he should lead her to the altar. Then—

"Who is she?" asked Mr. Polgar with a sigh.

"Excuse me," said Mr. Whipsey, "that I propose to keep a secret. But this I will tell you. Her father is worth at least $50,000, and is still in business and will be worth more, and the young lady is an only child. The moment we are married I shall set up for myself, unless the old man wants to make a partner of me, which he will be very likely to do."

"Whipsey, you are a lucky fellow. I wish I could do something of the kind, but there isn't anything of that sort for me. I am too infernally ugly. I wish I had never been born. A lovely woman and a father-in-law with $50,000! Whew!"

"Polgar, my boy," said Whipsey, patronizingly, "you can do it. It's as easy as winking. You ain't handsome, and you ain't got any money, but, my boy, it's all the same if people suppose you have. Now do you know what I'd do if I were in your place? I'd let on I had money. I'd spread the report that an old aunt had died and left me a lot of money—a hundred thousand, two hundred thousand, and before the truth got out I'd hook some of these fine fish. After it was all over they'd have to make the best of it, and I'd be fixed. I don't have to do such things, but if I were you I would, sure."

"I can't," sighed Polgar.

"But I can. I'll tell you what I'll do, Polgar; I'll spread the report and keep it going, and when the thing is done you give me a commission of 25 per cent. on the gross. I can do it. Is it a go?"

And those two young men entered into a compact that evening by which Mr. Whipsey stipulated to invent and circulate the report that Mr. Polgar had been made the heir of a deceased maiden aunt in England, and would be, as soon as the proper formalities had been observed, the possessor of not less than $200,000. Mr. Whipsey was gifted with imagination as well as assurance, and, as he told the story with circumstance, it was generally believed. When Mr. Polgar was approached on the subject he observed that he wasn't given to talking about his own business. But he didn't believe in wasting time. He should hold on to his place and make all the money he could out of it till the thing was finished, and then—but the English lawyers and courts were infernally slow.

The effect was observable instantly. Mr Polgar was no longer snubbed by the young ladies or guyed by the young men. The young ladies admitted that he was plain, but they conceded he was interesting. The young men also knew that Polgar was a mighty good fellow, and some of the most enterprising tried to borrow money of him immediately. And so, in a few short weeks, Mr. Polgar's position was one to be envied, and Mr. Whipsey laughed in his sleeve at the change his art and skill had wrought.

A week ago Mr. Polgar came into his room, where Mr. Whipsey sat waiting for him. Mr. Polgar was pale and nervous.

"Whipsey," said he hesitatingly, "I've gone and done it."

"Done what? Engaged yourself to a rich girl?"

"Worse than that. I've married one. Not very rich, but well enough for a fellow like me. The wedding was private, for the girl didn't just dare to let the old man know till my fortune comes in. But we are married and both have copies of the certificate."

"Polger, my boy," said Whipsey, exultingly, "you have more metal in you than I gave you credit for. Good! Who is she?"

"Her father is worth about $50,000," replied Mr. Polgar, "and as he is still in business, he will be worth more. The girl is all a man could desire. I didn't want to be so hasty, but she has been after me so hot ever since I came into my fortune that I couldn't resist her.

"But her name? Who is she!"

"Matilda—"

"Matilda!"

"Yes, Matilda Scorby, of—"

"Matilda Scorby!" repeated Mr. Whipsey, sinking into the chair. "You have married Matilda Scorby!"

"Yes; why not?"

"Tom, Matilda Scorby is the girl to whom I have been engaged these three months! Oh, woman! woman!"

It is needless to continue this harrowing story. When the venerable Scorby discovered that his daughter had married, he was wroth, especially when he saw what kind of a man she had wedded. When he heard of the expected fortune he was mollified, and before the truth is known Mr. Polgar hopes to get an interest in the business. Mr. Whipsey is inconsolable, but the commission he is to receive is some consolation, though he has not received anything of it yet.

How it will end remains to be seen. It cannot be that any good will come out of it, for deceit never thrives. We know that from observation. Mr. Whipsey was served right for being a party to a fraud. Mr. Polgar deserved ill-luck for marrying under false pretenses, and Miss Matilda the same for jilting her lover for a fortune. If everybody gets their just dues they will all be sorry some day that they did not follow the path of rectitude and virtue.

It's no secret that Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed is composed of best genuine French Brandy, distilled extract of Smart-Weed and Jamaica Ginger Root, with Camphor Essence, and constitutes, therefore, the best remedy yet known for colic and cramps, cholera morbus, diarrhea dysentery or bloody-flux, or to break up colds, fevers and inflammatory attacks. 50 cents. By druggists.

Two Kinds of Bibles.

Little Nell—"Oh, what a beautiful gold box you have on your center table, Mrs. De Rich." Mrs. De Rich—"That's not a box, dear; it is a book." "Is that a book? Why, it's all covered with gold and things. Isn't it beautiful? What kind of a book is it?" "It's a Bible. You know what a Bible is, don't you?" "Oh, yes; my ma has one, but it is not that kind." "Isn't it? Why, what kind is it?" "Hers is a reading Bible."—*Philadelphia Call*.

His Financee.

In speaking of the girl to whom he was engaged he referred to her as his "financee."

"You mean your fiancee, I guess. It is pronounced fee-ong-say."

"I don't care how it is pronounced. That girl is my financee. She worth $30,000."—*New York Sun*.

Question Bureau.

1. The true name and postoffice address must be given in all cases, but, when specially requested, they will not be published.

2. No attention will be paid to mathematical problems, questions of grammatical construction, or inquiries regarding the reliability of individuals or corporations.

3. Communications for this department MUST be written on a separate sheet, directed to the "Question Bureau," and contain not more than three questions. Do not ask a question and then proceed to argue it. If we can answer it, and it is considered of general interest, it will be answered. It is useless to request an answer in the "next issue." The question bureau is always full, and we are usually two or three weeks behind.

4. This department is not intended to settle petty disputes or decide bets. Replies to questions are intended to be of general interest, and no one has the right to demand a reply. As all matter for this department passes through the hands of one man, he is the sole judge of what shall and what shall not be answered. Do not request an answer by mail.

5. No question will receive the SLIGHTEST attention unless the first and third rules above are strictly complied with.

A. G. B., Franklin, N. Y.: Write to H. P. Smith, 30 West Fifty-second street, New York city.

J. A. W., [illegible], O.: Will the BLADE print the address of Mrs. J. A. Garfield? Cleveland, Ohio.

E. N., Lavelle, Pa.: Is Jeff Davis drawing a pension as a soldier in the Mexican war? No.

F. G., Salem, Mich.: Does Jeff Davis receive a pension from the United States Government? No.

G. T. R., Shelbina, Mo.: Will the BLADE please publish a piece entitled "The Fall of Pemberton Mills?" Yes, if some one will furnish a copy.

C. H. B., Carlinville, Ill.: Who got the electoral vote of Indiana in 1876? Tilden and Hendricks.

D. K., Wauseon, O.: The standard authority on the culture of silk worms is the book written and published by Miss Nellie Lincoln Rossiter, of New Lisbon, Burlington county, N. J., formerly of Philadelphia.

We have inquiries from all over the country asking the BLADE to publish the popular vote for President. The table is given in another column, and no more questions will be answered on this subject. Preserve the table for reference.

E. J. N., James, Iowa: Is Cleveland's son, which he does not deny, named Oscar Folsom, and why? He goes by the name of his adopted parents, we believe. He was called Oscar Folsom after a personal friend of his father's.

M. H. W., Irwin, Mo.: You say Gen. Sherman is disfranchised by the laws of Missouri. What is the law under which he is disfranchised? It is a constitutional provision, and applies to all soldiers of the regular army. It was in operation long before Gen. Sherman removed to St. Louis.

Reader, Henry, Ill.: Which is the capital of Louisiana, New Orleans or Baton Rouge? There has been quite a dispute in our school in regard to it. Tell your teacher (and all other teachers will please take notice) that Baton Rouge is the capital of Louisiana. This question comes about twenty times a month, and has been answered several times the past year.

S. N. L., Girard, Mich.: 1. Did T. H. Hendricks say the war was a failure? 2. That he would never vote a man or dollar to suppress the rebellion? 3. Is Hoadly the only Democratic governor Ohio ever had? 1. If he didn't his party did, in national convention, and he supported the nominees and the platform. 2. That remark was attributed to Vallandigham, but Hendricks probably felt about the same way. 3. No; since the war the Democrats have elected Allen, Bishop and Hoadly.

W. H., Peabody, Kan.: 1. How are the free delivery postoffices sustained? 2. Is there any written evidence of King Solomon's repentance? 1. When they are not self-sustaining, the deficiency is made up by Congress in the appropriation bills. 2. He is said to have "died in peace," but learned theologians assert that there was no hope for his salvation.

V. E. G., Brashear, Mo.: 1. How many votes of the people does it take to make an electoral vote? 2. Has Gen. B. F. Butler ever been married? 3. How much is he worth? 1. The electors are supposed to represent the members of congress, and the apportionment for a member is 154,325 inhabitants. The electors at large represent the senators, and the vote for them represents the total vote of the state. 2. Yes. 3. Do not know; he is quite wealthy.

C. T. B., Indianapolis, Ind.: 1. Where does Belva Lockwood reside? 2. Is she a representative of a distinct political party? If so, what party? 3. Give a short account of the Scott liquor tax law. 1. Washington D. C. 2. Yes, the Equal Rights party. 3. The Scott law was passed by a Republican legislature; it imposed a tax of $100 to sell beer, and $200 to sell all kinds of liquors. A Republican Supreme court pronounced it constitutional. The Democrats carried the legislature on the issue and elected a majority of the judges of the Supreme court. The Democratic legislature was afraid to repeal the law, but the Democratic Supreme court declared it unconstitutional. This is as brief as we can make it.

E. S. W., Caldwell, Wis.: I have heard it stated that England derives a revenue upon 58 different articles. Will you mention the articles and amount of revenue upon each? The customs tariff of Great Britain embrace 24 articles, the chief being tobacco, spirits, tea and wine. The following shows the revenue collected in 1883:

Articles.	Amount.
Chicory	$ 337,872
Cocoa, Cocoa Husks and Chocolate	296,905
Coffee	1,012,938
Fruit, dried: Currants	1,685,850
Do. Figs, Plums and Prunes	165,095
Do. Raisins	737,488
Spirits: Rum	11,112,258
Do. Brandy	7,659,884
Spirits, Geneva and other sorts	2,854,773
Tea	21,151,703
Tobacco and snuff	44,459,729
Wine	6,469,165
Other articles (taken collectively)	409,558
Aggregate gross receipts	$98,413,352

J. H. J., Ohioville, Pa.: Greeley's "American Conflict" has this about the Knights of the Golden Circle in the early part of the war: "Of course, the forces at the several posts protecting the frontiers of Texas, being isolated and cut off from all communication with each other, or with a common headquarters, fell an easy prey to the rebels. A part of them were commanded by officers in full sympathy and perfect understanding with the Texas conspirators for secession, who, by means of the secret organization known as 'Knights of the Golden Circle,' having its Texas headquarters at San Antonio, and its 'castles' or affiliated lodges in every part of the state, had prosecuted its undertaking at immense advantage over the unorganized and often unsuspecting as well as uninformed Unionists. The conspirators had long before made themselves acquainted with the loyal or disloyal proclivities of the Federal officers; and, wherever an important position was held by an inflexible Unionist, they were able, by secret representations at the war department, to procure such a substitution as they desired; and thus Col. Loring, a North Carolinian, deep in their counsels, had been sent out by Floyd, in the spring of 1860, to take command of the department of New Mexico, while Col. G. B. Crittenden, a Kentuckian, of like spirit and purposes, was appointed by Loring to command an expedition against the Apaches, to start from Fort Sumners in the spring of 1861. Lieut. Col. B. S. Roberts, however, who here joined the expedition with two companies of cavalry, soon discovered that Crittenden was devoting all his sober moments—which were few—to the systematic corruption of his subordinates, with intent to lead his regiment to Texas, and there turn it over to the service and support of the rebellion. Roberts repelled his solicitations, and refused to obey any of his orders which should be prompted by the spirit of treason. He finally accepted a furlough, suggested by Loring, and quickly repaired under it to Santa Fe, the headquarters of the department, making a revelation of Crittenden's treachery to its commander, Col. Loring, and his adjutant, but only to find them both as thoroughly disloyal as Crittenden. He was rudely rebuked by them as a meddler with other men's business, and ordered directly back to Fort Staunton, but found opportunity to give notice to to Capt. Hatch, commanding at Albuquerque, to Capt. Morris, who held Fort Craig, and other loyal officers, of the treachery of their superiors, and the duty incumbent on them of resisting it." The same authority tells of Gen. Rosecrans's experience in Missouri, where he had great trouble with the state militia, it being charged that a large proportion of them stood ready to join Price. Greeley says: "Rosecrans looked into the matter, and sided generally with the Radicals; finding the great slaveholding counties on the river still infected with the rebel spirit, and thousands eagerly awaiting the day when their party should again have the upper hand, and be able to avenge some of the indignities and wrongs they had suffered at the hands of the Unionists. Continuing his inquiries, and gradually insinuating his spies into the secret councils or lodges of the disloyal, he became satisfied that they were everywhere organized, to the number of many thousands, as 'The Order of American Knights' or 'Sons of Liberty,' whereof the grand commanders were Sterling Price in the South and C. L. Vallandigham in the North; and that an invasion of Missouri by Price, who 23,000 members of this order were sworn to join on his appearance, was part of a general programme, which contemplated an invasion also of the North, and a formidable uprising of rebel sympathizers in the Northwest. He first learned through his spies in the rebel lodges that Vallandigham was soon to return openly from Canada to Ohio, and be sent thence to the Democratic National convention at Chicago. He further discovered that arms were extensively coming into the state, and going into the hands of those suspected of rebel sympathies; and he transmitted to Washington urgent representations that perils environed him, which required an augmentation of his forces. Gen. Hunt was thereupon sent to Missouri by Gen. Grant, and traversed the state on a tour of observation; returning strong in the belief that Rosecrans's apprehensions were excessive, and that no more force was needed in this department. Still, Rosecrans, without encouragement from Washington, prosecuted his investigations; and, upon evidence that at a recent meeting of one of the lodges aforesaid, a resolve had been offered and laid over to commence operations in St. Louis by assassinating the provost marshal and attempting to seize the department headquarters, he arrested the state commander, lecturer, and some 30 or 40 leading members of the secret organization, and lodged them in prison. The state commander aforesaid being the Belgian consul at St. Louis, Rosecrans soon received by telegraph from the war department an order to liberate him, with which he declined to comply, representing that it would not have been given had the government been in possession of the facts known to him, and which he had dispatched by a trusty hand to Washington. And that evidence having been received and read by the President, the order of release was countermanded."

C. B., Lamar, Mo.: Write to Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo, O.

C. N., Vienna, N. Y.: What is the meaning of the letters G. O. P.? Grand Old Party.

A. F. T., Albion, Ind.: To what state does Kelly's Island in Lake Erie belong? Ohio.

D. B. B., Stelvido, O., answers inquiries as follows: "Oklahoma means beautiful land. Capt David L. Payne was born in Grant county, Ind., December 30, 1836.

J. B., Forgys, O.: When did the bill to increase the President's salary become a law? It passed both houses March 3, 1873, and was approved the same day.

M. E. T., Huffard, Iowa: 1. Who is the author of "Sheridan's Ride?" 2. Will you please publish the poem? 1. Thomas Buchanan Read. 2. The BLADE has published it several times.

W. J. S., Alexandria, Minn.: The "Statesman's Year-Book" is published every year by Macmillan & Co., London; price $3. It can be ordered through bookstores. It has been published 22 years, and is a volume of over 800 pages.

O. H. P., Bangor, Mich.: 1. Is there now, according to civil government, a vice president of the United States? 2. Is David Davis acting as speaker of the Senate? 1. Sen. Edmunds, as president pro tem of the senate, is acting vice president. 2. Mr. Davis is not in congress in any capacity.

W. H. L., Hatton, O.: Is there any paper published in Michigan in the interest of agriculture? *Michigan Farmer*, Detroit; *Homestead*, Detroit; *Agricultural World*, Grand Rapids.

L. W. W., Mogadore, O., writes: "In reply to E. D., Van Wert, O., you state that the *Educational Monthly* is published in Salem, O. It is now published in Akron, O."

H. W. B., St. Charles, Minn.: The statements in the BLADE as to the cost of living, prices of food, clothing, etc., were obtained from what we believe to be trustworthy sources—else we should not have published them. Are you absolutely certain that your figures are correct?

W. H. P., Sand Lake, Mich.: Wanted to know, if a man was not worth nothing and gets goods on time, and says he is worth so much, can anybody do anything with him? You might have him arrested for obtaining goods under false pretenses, but a good "licking" would be more satisfactory.

J. A. S., Magnolia, Iowa: How much sorghum seed should be sown per acre? Also at what state of maturity should it be cut?

From two to three quarts. It should be harvested before the first sharp autumnal frosts; it should not be left to fully ripen before cutting, and, as it ripens unequally, some stalks are fit to cut a few days before others. As a general rule, good corn land will produce good sorghum.

W. L. C., Appleton City, Mo.: Where can I procure the platform that Abraham Lincoln was elected on the first term? The "Political Text Book for 1860," published by the *Tribune* association, New York, has a brief review of Presidential nominations and elections, all the national platforms adopted up to that time, together with a history of the slavery question, notable speeches, letters, etc. It may probably be obtained by writing to the *Tribune*, or at some old-established bookstore. There are numerous other publications containing the platform, but the one mentioned above contains everything valuable in the history of political parties up to that time.

A. J. W., Mt. Vernon, Ill.: 1. Was our present B. F. Butler secretary of state under Pres. Jackson? 2. How old is Ben Butler? 3. How long has he been serving as state and national servant in any way? 1. No. The Benjamin F. Butler who served as attorney general under Jackson died in Paris in 1858. He was a lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell on his mother's side, and studied law with Martin Van Buren. He left the Democrats on account of the Nebraska bill, and voted for Fremont. 2. Our Ben was born November 5, 1818. 3. He was elected a member of the Massachusetts legislature in 1853 on the Democratic ticket. Since the war he has been elected to Congress on the Republican ticket and Governor of the state on the Democratic ticket.

D. A. G., Arthur, Ill.: In Barnes' History of the United States occurs the following sentence: "The simple people had only a few golden ornaments. These they readily bartered for hawks' bells." What is meant by "hawks' bells?" The hawk frequently occurs as a charge in heraldry, and may be "belled," "jessed," and "varveled." The "hawk's bell" itself, used as a separate charge, is attached to the leg of the bird by jesses or thongs of leather. "Varvels" are rings attached to the ends of the jesses. The "hawk's lure," also a heraldic charge, consists of two wings joined with a line, to the end of which is attached a ring. At one time hawking was the favorite amusement of the English, and a person of rank scarcely stirred out of doors without his hawk on his hand, often with the bells, etc.

S. F., Howard City, Mich., writes: "I saw in the BLADE a short time ago the question, 'Has Cleveland denied the reports about him?' You answered 'Yes, in a letter to Mrs. Beecher.' I certainly saw no denial in that little billet doux to Mrs. Beecher. He said, 'I'm surprised and dumbfounded by the clippings from newspapers you send me.' I wonder why the National Democratic committee did not have Nasby reading for his noble standard-bearer, and keep him informed in newspaper matters. He furthermore says: 'The manifestations of confidence and attachment tendered me at Buffalo must be proof that I have not lived a disgraceful life there.' I believe to the intelligent, thinking person, those demonstrations at Buffalo were no more evidence of moral worth in Cleveland than similar demonstrations were of that notorious person at Jerusalem, when Pilate said, 'Whom will ye that I release unto you?' And they cried out all at once, saying, 'release unto us Barrabbas.'"

J. E. F., Coopersville, Mich.: Will you please tell me how many and who were the framers of the constitution, and to what churches did they belong? The convention referred all propositions to a committee consisting of Rutledge, Randolph, Gorham, Ellsworth and Wilson. Ten days after this committee reported a rough sketch of the constitution as it now stands. The members who were most conspicuous as debaters in the convention were Randolph, Madison and Mason, of Virginia; King, Gerry and Gorham, of Massachusetts; Gouverneur Morris, Wilson and Dr. Franklin, of Pennsylvania; Johnson, Sherman and Ellsworth, of Connecticut; Lansing and Hamilton, of New York; the two Pinckneys, of South Carolina; Paterson, of New Jersey; Martin, of Maryland; Dickenson, of Delaware, and Dr. Williamson, of North Carolina. History is silent as to the religion of the members. Franklin offered a resolution to have prayers every morning, but it was voted down. On a memorandum of it, Franklin wrote: "The convention, except three or four members, thought prayers unnecessary."

A. E. E., Spring Arbor, Mich.: 1. Why was St. John defeated when he ran for governor of Kansas for the third time? 2. How many votes in all did the presidential candidates of each of the eight candidates in the field obtain? 3. Give the names of the cabinet officers of the Southern Confederacy. 4. Where can I obtain the constitutional history of France, Germany, Austria and Italy? 5. Give the name and location of the company who publish Jefferson Davis's "History of the Late Rebellion." 1. Because the people preferred Glick, we suppose. 2. The BLADE has published all the returns so far received. It will not be known for some time just how many votes each one received. 3. As originally made up, the cabinet was as follows: Secretary of state, Robert Toombs; secretary of the treasury, C. G. Memminger; secretary of war, L. P. Walker; secretary of the navy, S. R. Mallory; postmaster-general, J. H. Reagan; attorney-general, J. P. Benjamin. Several changes occurred; R. M. T. Hunter succeeded Toombs; Walker was succeeded by Benjamin, the latter by George W. Randolph, James A. Seddon and John C. Breckinridge. Thomas Bragg and Thomas H. Watts also served in the cabinet, and perhaps others. 4. In the cyclopedias, or in the Statesman's Year Book, price $3. 5. Do not know who are the publishers; the book can be ordered through Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo, O., or any bookstore.

Sub., Scipio, Ind.: 1. Who was the author of "United we stand, divided we fall?" 2. When did the election occur that elected George Washington President of the United States? 3. Did he have a competitor either time he ran? 1. The Liberty Song, written by John Dickinson, in 1768, contained the following:

"Then join in hand, brave Americans all;
By uniting we stand, by dividing we fall."

2. The Continental congress closed its career by ordering elections for the new congress and for the electors who were to appoint the first President to take place on the first Wednesday in January, 1789; that the electors should meet on the first Wednesday in February following, and that on the first Wednesday in March (which in that year was the 4th) congress should meet, and the President should be inaugurated. It was not till April 30, however, that congress was fully prepared for the inauguration; but the term was considered to have legally commenced March 4. 3. As we have repeatedly stated, previous to the election of 1804 each elector voted for two candidates; Washington received every vote as one of the candidates, and eleven candidates were complimented as second choice. The Presidential electors were mainly chosen by the state legislatures.

Reader, Ashland, Neb.: What is the tariff on lumber? Has it ever been more or less? Following is Schedule D of the tariff act of 1883, showing new rates and former rates:

Articles.	New rates.	Former rates.
Timber, hewn and sawed	20 p. c.	20 p. c.
Timber, squared or sided, not provided for	1 c. cb. ft.	1 c. ft.
Sawed boards, etc., of hemlock, whitewood, sycamore and basswo'd	$1 p. M. ft.	$1 p. M. ft.
All other sawed lumber	$2 p. M. ft.	$2 p. M. ft.
Lumber of any sort, planed or finished	50c. M. ft. ad	50c. M. ft. ad
Planed on one side, tong'd and grooved	$1 p. M. ft.	$1 p. M. ft.
Planed on two sides, tongued and grooved	$1 50 M ft.	$1 50 M ft.
Hubs for wheels, &c., rough-hewn or sawed only	20 p. c.	20 p. c.
Staves of wood of all kinds	10 p. c.	10 & 20 p. c.
Pickets and palings	20 p. c.	20 p. c.
Laths	15c. M. pcs.	15c. p. M.
Shingles	35c. p. M.	35c. p. M.
Pine clapboards	$2 p. M.	$2 p. M.
Spruce clapboards	$1 50 p. M.	$1 50 p. M.
House or cabinet furniture, in piece or rough and not finished	30 p. c.	30 p. c.
Cabinet ware and house furniture, finished	35 p. c.	35 p. c.
Casks and barrels, &c., empty, not provided for	30 p. c.	30 p. c.
Manufacturers of cedar wood, grand'la, ebony, mahogany, rose and satin woods	35 p. c.	35 p. c.
Manufacturers of woods not provided for	35 p. c.	35 p. c.
Wood unmanufactured, not provided for	20 p. c.	20 p. c.

F. B. N., Carthage, Mo.: What dishonorable act, if any, did Daniel Webster commit that would justify H. W. Longfellow in writing the poetry published in the BLADE of November 6? In his speech of March 7, 1850, Webster abandoned the Wilmot proviso, and justified the fugitive slave law. This is what called forth Longfellow's poem.

A. C. C., Caldwell, O.: In Ohio, articles of personal furniture owned by the widow at time of marriage, or of which she became possessed during marriage, by devise, bequest, inheritance, or purchase, belong to her at the death of her husband, and cannot be sold to pay the debts of the estate. The wearing apparel of the family, beds, bedsteads, bedding necessary for the use of the family, one stove and pipe, fuel sufficient for 60 days, tools necessary for carrying on trade or business, not exceeding $100 in value, and the family homestead, not exceeding $1,000, in value, are exempt from execution.

Constant Reader, Chatfield, O.: Local Democrats claim the surrender of Gen. Lee was unconstitutional, and say they will have it repealed. Can they do it? It is a matter that has never been before the courts. Since Lamar has brought suit to recover pay for his cotton, the Democrats are liable to bring up this surrender question. Perhaps Cleveland will find a way to pack the Supreme court, and bring Gen. Grant to trial for crushing the rebellion. We will have to await developments. It is a great pity Greeley is dead; if living, he might go on Grant's bond if he is arrested.

J. W. W., Pekin, Ind.: Where and when did the phrase, "paint it red" originate, and what does it imply? It is understood that the phrase originated in California. An "inspired orator" said, "you might send a monkey up a pole, and few would notice it; but if you painted the monkey red and then sent him up the pole the whole town would be out to see." The street gamin, "caught on," the reporters adopted the phrase and the politicians and the rabble, when more noisy than usual, were said to be painting the town red. We give this story for what it is worth, and do not vouch for it. If any one can give a better explanation, he shall have a hearing.

I. W. B., Cambria, Iowa: 1. Tell me what to put on a canvas wagon cover to make it water proof. 2. What will keep rats and mice from gnawing harness? 1. Three baths are prepared, as follows: The first, by dissolving one part neutral sulphate of alumina (concentrated alum cake) in ten parts cold water. For the second, boil one part light resin, one part soda crystals and ten parts water, till the soda is dissolved; add one-third part common salt, to separate the water and collect the soap; dissolve this soap with an equal amount of good palm-oil soap in 30 parts water. This soap bath must be used hot. The third bath consists of water only. Soak the fabric thoroughly in the first, or alum bath; next pass it through the soap bath; and lastly rinse in the water. 2. Scatter chloride of lime wherever they haunt, and drive them away.

R. S. A., Bristol, Ill.: I have been told by a prominent Democrat that there is a tariff of $3 per thousand feet on all imported lumber. Is it true? Following is the wood and wooden wares schedule of the tariff act: Timber, hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves, 20 per centum ad valorem. Timber, squared or sided, not specially enumerated or provided for in in this act, 1 cent per cubic foot. Sawed boards, plank, deals, and other lumber of hemlock, white-wood, sycamore, and bass-wood, $1 per 1,000 feet, board measure; all other articles of sawed lumber, $2 per 1,000 feet, board measure. But when lumber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rates herein provided, there shall be levied and paid for each side so planed or finished, 50 cents per 1,000 feet, board measure. And if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, $1 per 1,000 feet, board measure. And if planed on two sides, and tongued, $1.50 per 1,000 feet, board measure. Hubs for wheels, posts, last-blocks, wagon-blocks, ore-blocks, gun-blocks, heading-blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough-hewn or sawed only, 20 per centum ad valorem. Staves of wood of all kinds, 10 per centum ad valorem. Pickets and palings, 20 per centum ad valorem. Laths, 15 cents per 1,000 pieces. Shingles, 35 cents per 1,000. Pine clapboards, $2 per 1,000. Spruce clapboards, $1.50 per 1,000. House or cabinet furniture, in piece or rough, and not finished, 30 per centum ad valorem. Cabinet ware and house furniture, finished, 35 per centum ad valorem. Casks and barrels, empty, sugar-box shooks, and packing-boxes, and packing-box shooks, of wood, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 30 per centum ad valorem. Manufactures of cedar-wood, granadilla, ebony, mahogany, rose wood, and satin wood, 35 per centum ad valorem. Manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the chief component part, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 35 per centum ad valorem. Wood, unmanufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 20 per centum ad valorem.

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Letter containing 10c., no address, signed A. P. Higley.

Letter containing $1, no address, signed H. E. Barr.

Letter containing money order No. 1,565 for $1.10, postmarked Scio, Oregon, no order or name.

Letter containing $1, from New Lisbon, Wis., no order or name.

Letter containing 30c. dated at Mariana, no State, signed Mrs. R. A. Sexton.

Letter containing $1, dated at Westerville, Neb., no signature.

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Letter containing 60c. dated at Elmwood, no State, signed Isaac D. Taylor.

Letter containing 25c, dated at Mineral City, Ind., no name signed.

Letter containing 25c. no date, signed D. P. Van Horn, per I. Black, P. M.

Letter containing 25c, no date or name.

Letter containing 25c, no date, signed Wm. Crothers.

Letter containing 35c, dated at Smithville, Va., no name signed.

Letter containing $1.60, no date, signed C. B. Streitberger.

Letter containing 30c, no date, signed D.M. Redman, paper to go to John Black.

Letter containing 25c, dated at Caseville, no State, signed F. Crawford.

If E. E. Hamaker, P. M. of Chesterville will give his full address the matter will be looked into.

Letter containing 20c, no date, signed F. F. Blair.

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Letter containing 30c, dated at Bangor, no State, signed A. L. Bourne.

Letter containing 25c, no date or name.

Letter containing 30c, postmarked Ripley O., no signature.

Letter containing 20c, no date, signed Ed. T. Denson.

Letter containing 25c, no date, order or name.

Letter containing $1, dated at Peele, no State signed Charles Sly.

Letter containing 30c, dated at Lemore, Cal., no signature.

Letter containing $1, dated at Dow, Wabash Co., Ind., no signature.

Letter containing 20c, dated at Guilford, no State, paper to go to L. W. Thrall, signed L. L. Rowlund.

Letter containing 25c, dated at Garrett, signed C. Boon.

Letter containing 90c, dated at Colebrook, no State, paper for D. Chambers, signed George Taylor, P. M.

Letter containing $1, no date, signed Isaac D. Leslie.

Letter containing $1, no date, signed L. H. Devoe.

Letter containing $1, no date, signed Geo. Doty.

Letter containing $, dated at Sharon, Kan., no signature.

Letter containing $1, dated at Bridgeport, no State and no signature.

Letter containing $1.92, dated Browning, no State, signed T. M. Brinkley, P. M.

Letter containing $1, no date, signed B. S. Boydston.

Letter containing $1, no date, signed Wm. P. Smith.

Parties remitting money or express order SHOULD ALWAYS give their name and address. We often get money without either, and afterwards inquiries as to the receipt of the money. Our patrons will please bear this in mind, as we can do nothing without their NAME and ADDRESS IN FULL.

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Leslie's Sunday Magazine	2 50	3 10
Harper's Monthly	4 00	4 10
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He Buttered Watermelons.

Boston Traveler.

"I want to tell you," said the superannuated restaurateur to a Washington correspondent, "of Henry Clay. Perhaps you never heard of what an eater he was. Well, I can say that I knew Mr. Clay a great many years, because I waited on him both at the National hotel and at Hancock's restaurant, as well as at a good many other places. Mr. Clay was a great lover of broiled oysters and baked pumpkins. He could eat more than any man I ever see. Perhaps you don't know that Mr. Clay used to eat butter on his watermelons? Well, he did. I recollect very well that on a certain day when there was a great many famous men at the table, including Mr. Corwin, Calhoun and Gen. Carey, of Michigan, Mr. Clay had his watermelon set out before him.

"He said: 'Now, gentlemen, you have before you the most magnificent product of the vegetable kingdom. Now, here is the most magnificent product of the animal kingdom—butter!' Well, sir, Mr. Clay proceeded to butter his watermelon, and he put the butter on thick, and I can say that he did not stop at one slice. In fact he did not stop at four or five slices of buttered watermelon, every time they put watermelon on the table. But I can say that none of the other gentlemen ever followed his advice. One of Mr. Clay's friend's a Kentucky colonel, tried it once, but you ought to see him lay it down real quick. No, sir; I never see nobody 'cept Mr. Clay take to buttered watermelon."

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hand by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 142 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Java.

The Island of Java is rapidly recovering from the effects of the dreadful volcanic eruption of last year. Commerce has been restored, and the products have been unusually large this season. The exportation of ivory, nutmeg, cinnamon and other spices will exceed those of former years. None of the coffee plantations have resumed, however, there being a supply of coffee on hand sufficient to meet the wants of commerce for three years. Since the volcanic eruption the waters of the sea have receded gradually, and the shape of the island is now very nearly what it formerly was. Monuments will be erected to mark the sites of the destroyed cities and villages.

The Dorrs of Rhode Island.

A writer in the Providence *Journal* tells this anecdote of the late Sullivan Dorr: "When his brother, Gov. Dorr, in his little civil war more than 40 years ago, was mustering his forces to seize the city of Providence, Sullivan Dorr, his father, and two uncles were members of the military company which guarded the arsenal. One of his comrades said to Sullivan: 'It can't be possible that your brother intends to fire on this building when he known that you, his father, and his uncles are all in it?' He looked up calmly while he said, 'Ned, I guess you are not acquainted with the breed!'"

Around the dome of the Capitol in Washington there is a circle of ten powerful electric lights. When the roof was cleaned some time ago it was found covered with millions of dead insects, heaped up in some places to a depth of two feet.

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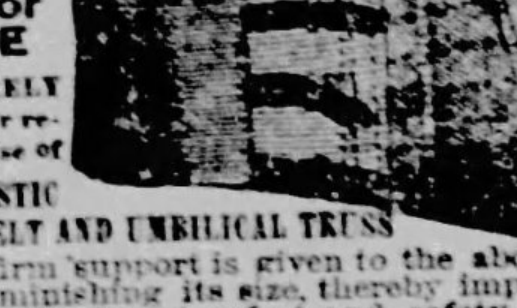

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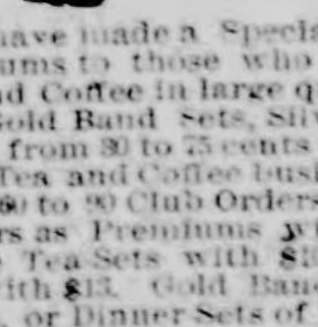

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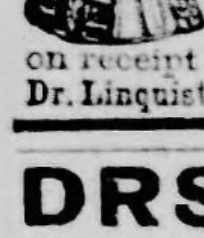

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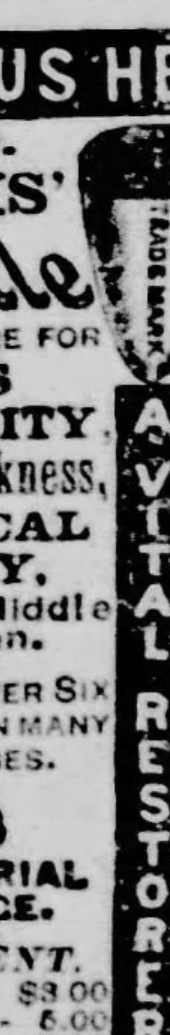

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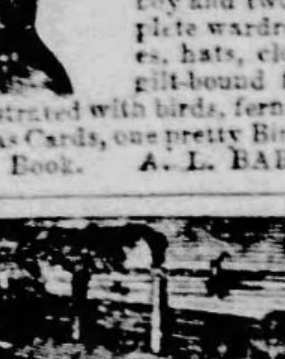

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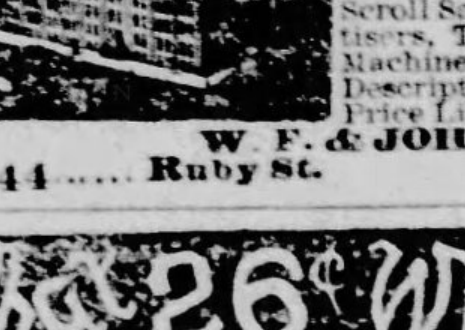

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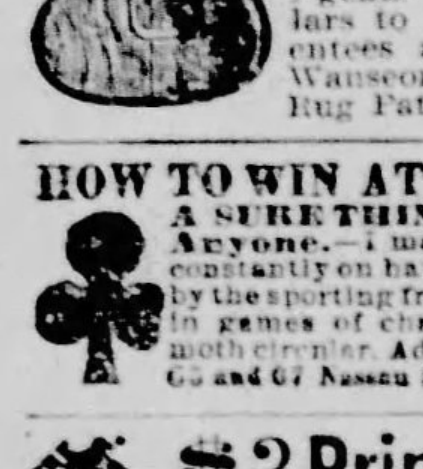
To any reader of this paper who will agree to show our goods and try to influence sales among friends we will send postpaid two full sized Ladies' Gossamer Rubber Waterproof Wearing Apparel as samples, provided you cut this out and return with 25 cts. to pay postage, etc. WARREN MANUFACTURING CO., 9 Warren street, N. Y.

$16 BREECH-LOADER
Guaranteed Steel Barrels, Side Lever Action, Bar (Front Action) Locks. Warranted good shooter or no sale. Only $16. Our Famous Number 21, $15 MUZZLE-LOADER NOW $12
Send stamp for illustrated catalogue of Guns, Knives, Watches. P. POWELL & SON, 180 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

CHAMPION SCALE.
THE LATEST AND BEST $60.00 WAGON SCALE in the market. 4 tons capacity; platform, 8x14 feet. Send for circular to BORDEN, SELLECK & CO., [Mention this paper.] CHICAGO, ILL.



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Makes Rugs, Tidies, Hoods, Mittens, etc., with ease and rapidity. Price only one dollar, single machine, with full directions, sent by mail on receipt of price. Agents wanted. Apply for circulars to E. ROSS & CO., Patentees and Sole Manufacturers, Wauseon, Ohio. Also Dealers in Rug Patterns.

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A SURE THING! Sent Free to Anyone.—I manufacture and keep constantly on hand every article used by the sporting fraternity to WIN with in games of chance. Send for mammoth circular. Address DIC SUYDAM, 65 and 67 Nassau Street, New York City.

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To introduce "Happy Days," our new 16p. Illus'd Magazine, we will send free to any lady sending 25c. in stamps for 3 months subscription, 2 Ladies' Large Size Waterproof Gossamer Garments with catalogue of other rubber goods, provided they show them to their friends and endeavor to induce other sales. One cent stamps preferred. Pub. Happy Days, Hartford, Conn.

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A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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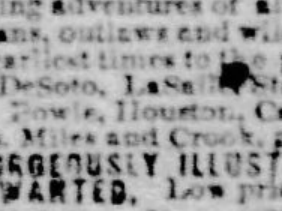

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PIONEER HEROES AND DARING DEEDS.
The thrilling adventures of all the hero-explorers and fighters with Indians, outlaws and wild beasts, over our whole country, from the earliest times to the present. Lives and famous exploits of DeSoto, LaSalle, Standish, Boone, Kenton, Brady, Crockett, Bowie, Houston, Carson, Custer, Wild Bill, Buffalo Bill, Gens. Miles and Crook, great Indian Chiefs and scores of others. GORGEOUSLY ILLUSTRATED with 175 fine engravings. AGENTS WANTED. Low priced and beats anything to sell. Scammell & Co., Box 4031, Philadelphia or St. Louis.

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By John B. Gough
This is the best book to make money on ever offered to you. It is the fastest selling book ever published. For Pathos, Spicy Humor, and Thrilling Interest it is without a peer. Ministers say "God Speed it." Everyone laughs and crys over it. Tens of Thousands are now waiting for it. It is the "booming" book for Agents. 45th thousand in press. 1000 Agents wanted, men and women. Now is the harvest time. Exclusive Territory, and Special Terms given. Send for Circulars to A. G. NETTLETON & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Stem-Winding Musical Watch.

80 cts.
THIS CUT IS HALF SIZE
MUSICAL WONDER

Each Watch is finely made, silver plated, and the greatest novelty ever offered to the boys and girls of America. It is a COMPLETE MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, size and shape of a watch, with Music Box attachment concealed within, so arranged that when wound at the stem plays one of the following tunes: "Home, Sweet Home," "Yankee Doodle," "Blue Bells of Scotland," "Swanee River," "Carnival of Venice," "Grandfather's Clock," and a Waltz. The notes, time, and tones are correct. It instructs and entertains both old and young. On receipt of 36 cts. will send it by mail, post-paid. Just think of it! A Music Box for 36 cents. You will be delighted with it. Address SHERWOOD & CO. Send P. O. STAMPS. 6 WATCHES FOR $1. BOX 63, WMS'BURG N. Y.

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And STEREOPTICONS, all prices. Views illustrating every subject for PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS, etc. A profitable business for a man with small capital. Also Lanterns for Home Amusement. 136 page Catalogue free. McALLISTER, Optician, 49 Nassau St., N. Y.

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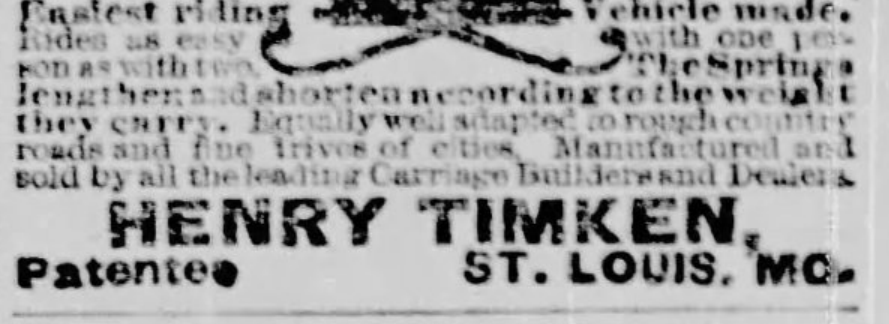

Easiest riding Vehicle made. Rides as easy with one person as with two. The Springs lengthen and shorten according to the weight they carry. Equally well adapted to rough country roads and fine drives of cities. Manufactured and sold by all the leading Carriage Builders and Dealers.
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Send 4 cents stamps for our 40 page Illustrated Catalogue and Price List. Address
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RICHMOND, IND.
Mention Toledo Blade.

Sawing Made Easy.
MONARCH LIGHTNING SAWING MACHINE
SENT ON 30 DAYS TEST TRIAL.

For logging camps, wood yards, farmers getting out stove wood, and all sorts of log-cutting—it is unrivaled. Thousands sold yearly. A boy of 16 can saw logs fast and easy. Immense saving of labor and money. Write for elegantly illustrated catalogue in 6 brilliant colors, also brilliantly illuminated poster in 5 colors. All free. Agents Wanted. Big money made quickly. MONARCH MFG CO., (A) 206 State St., Chicago, Ill.

10 CENTS WILL BUY!!
216 Scrap Pictures, 1 copy Tennyson's Poems, 30 Fancy Work Designs, 1 beautiful Plaque, 100 Album Quotations, 15 Magic Tricks. All for 10 cents silver.
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CARDS.

40 Embossed and Hidden Name Cards with elegant prize 10c., 6 pks $1. Blakeslee & Co., North Haven, Ct.

50 Superb Golden and Floral Beauties, Souvenirs of Friendship, &c. Cards, with name 10c. Elegant Present with each pack. Tuttle Bros., North Haven, Ct.

50 Hidden name & chromo cards & present, 10c; Thirteen packs & 5 French dolls, $1; O. A. Brainard, Higganum, Ct.

TRY Our New Chromo Cards; 50 with name on and elegant present, 10c. Ransom Bros., Mt. Carmel, Ct.

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40 Cards, all Hidden Name, and new Embossed Chromos 10c. CLINTON & CO., North Haven, Conn.

CARDS. 50 Best Chromo Cards, name on in New Style Type, 100 Selections for Autograph Albums, 10 New Games, 150 Latest Songs, 6 Samples & price list all for 15c. 6 p'ks and Plated Ring free, for 50c. Agents wanted. Nelson Card Co., Waltham, Mass.

YOUR NAME on 50 all Hidden Name and Embossed Chromo Cards 10c.; They are beauties; 6 packs and Rolled Gold Ring 60c.; 10 packs and Four Blade Pearl Handle Knife $1. Agent's Outfit 10c. Address Hub Card Co., Boston, Mass.

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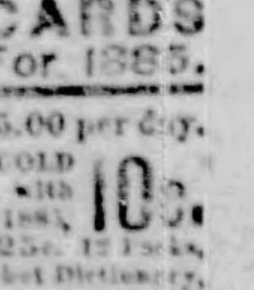
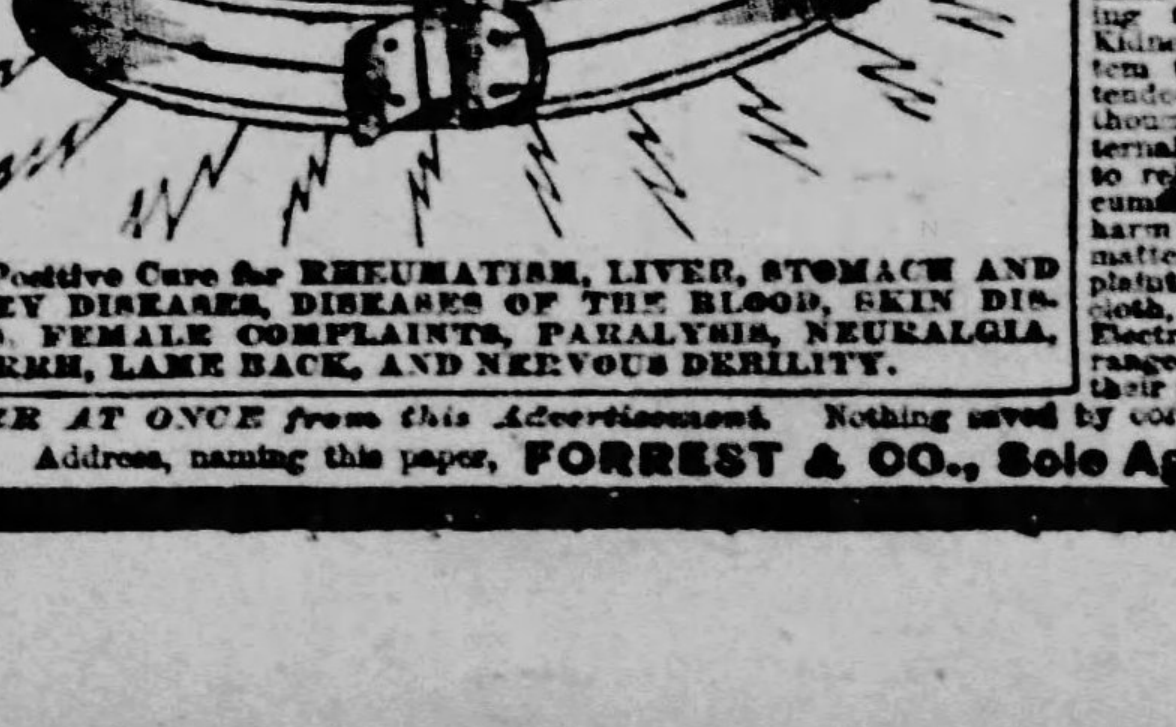


40 CARDS, "EMBOSSED BEAUTIES," Chromos, with your name, 10c. 10 packs for a dollar bill, and a beautiful imported Velvet Purse lined with French kid, Free. Agents' New Sample Book, Premium List and Price List Free. U. S. Card Co., Centerbrook, Conn.

NOW READY Our NEW CARDS For 1885.
Agents make $5.00 per day.
50 BEAUTIFUL NEW EMBOSSED, GOLD LEAF, SOUVENIR, etc., CARDS, with NAME and Pocket Calendar for 1885, 10c.
3 Packs, 3 Calendars, and Book of Samples, 25c. 12 Packs, 12 Calendars, 1 ROLLED GOLD RING, 1 Pocket Dictionary, and 1 Album of Samples, $1.00. Blank Cards at wholesale prices. CARD WORKS, NORTHFORD, CONN.

Special Offer For 90 days THE BEST ELECTRIC BELT EVER MADE ONLY $1


GERMAN ELECTRO GALVANIC BELT.

A Positive Cure for RHEUMATISM, LIVER, STOMACH AND KIDNEY DISEASES, DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, SKIN DISEASES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, PARALYSIS, NEURALGIA, CATARRH, LAME BACK, AND NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Having obtained the sole right to sell the German Electro-Galvanic Belt in America from the inventor, Prof. Conrad Ziegenfust of Berlin, we are determined, whatever may be the cost, to introduce them here at once. The price of the Belt has always been Six Dollars ($6.00), but to induce invalids to give it a trial we will, for the next ninety days, send the German Electro-Galvanic Belt for ONE DOLLAR, provided you will cut out and send us the annexed coupon and give us your written promise to recommend the Belt if you find it as represented. This Belt is without doubt the best, strongest, and most scientifically constructed Electric Appliance ever introduced, being the invention of the great German Electrician, Prof. Ziegenfust, and has met with the most marvelous success in Europe being recommended and endorsed by the entire Medical Profession of Germany. The inventor has in his possession letters from Prince Bismarck, and several members of the Royal Family. A quarter of a million of them were sold in the German Empire last year. These Belts, unlike many so-called electric appliances, are very light and not disagreeable to wear, and generate a current that can be immediately felt. Their action is stimulating and at the same time soothing; causing the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Nervous System to act as nature intended they should. Curing thousands of cases that internal medicines failed even to relieve. Under no circumstances can it do any harm and must do good no matter what is the complaint. They are made of cloth, silk lined, and the Electric Discs are so arranged that they retain their strength 20 years.

This Coupon is worth $5.00.
If you will cut out this Coupon and send it to us with ONE DOLLAR in a registered letter we will send you postpaid by return mail, One GERMAN ELECTRO-GALVANIC BELT *with full directions in both English and German. Write Name and Post Office Address very plainly and give your waist measure in inches.*
FORREST & CO., Sole Agents,
116 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
CUT THIS OUT.

ORDER AT ONCE from this Advertisement. Nothing saved by correspondence. *Good Agents Wanted.* Circulars in German and English.
Address, naming this paper, FORREST & CO., Sole Agents, 116 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., PUBLISHERS. | D. R. LOCKE, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11.

☞ Entered at the Postoffice at Toledo as Second-Class Matter.

THE TOLEDO BLADE.

CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE WORLD.

LARGEST AND BEST WEEKLY PUBLISHED.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, one year, **$1.00**, six months, 60 cents, three months, 30 cents. Clubs of 11, one year, **$10**—our best terms to agents for club of any size, EVERY ELEVENTH COPY FREE, or the agent may retain 10 per cent. commission in cash.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, post-paid free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,

THE BLADE,
TOLEDO, O.

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Circulation Last Week, 157,000.

THE BEST MEDIUM

That advertisers can use to reach the very best classes of the community, is the BLADE. The figures above give our *bona fide* circulation; and as each copy is read by several people, it is not too much to say that an announcement in its columns reaches at least three quarters of a million readers every week. Those who have tried the BLADE agree that as an advertising medium it is unsurpassed. Try it and be convinced.

TO TEMPERANCE MEN EVERYWHERE

This is Addressed to Every Man or Woman who is Willing to do Some Work for Humanity.

That something practical may come of the revival of temperance sentiment in the the United States, that the opponents of the Rum Power may work intelligently and to some purpose, we have prepared a declaration of principles of the Prohibitionists of the United States, properly ruled for signatures, for the use of those who are willing to give time this winter for the organization of their voting precincts, to the end of electing legislatures that will take some steps toward the killing out of the great curse of the age.

The Declaration of Principles is a brief and pointed statement of the situation as regards the Rum Power, put in as few words as possible, and the pledge which the decent men of the country are asked to sign is simply to vote for no candidate for the Legislature or any office which has any bearing upon the Rum question, who shall not pledge himself to vote for the submission of Prohibition to the people.

The movement is strictly non-partisan, and any man, Republican or Democrat, who desires the killing out of Rum may sign it without scruple or fear that it will affect his relations to his party.

This is for every state in the Union. Where a movement looking to the extirpation of Rum-holes has not been commenced this is intended as the beginning, and where it has been commenced this is intended to finish it. It means the organization and arming of the decent men and women of the country against the one aggressive evil that threatens the Government, the Community and the Home.

These documents are now being printed and will be ready for mailing before this number of the BLADE reaches its readers.

We want nothing but the cost of printing and postage, and if the friends of the cause are not able to pay that, we will furnish them gratis.

Our plan is a very simple one. A meeting of the friends of temperance should be held in every township, and the town be thoroughly canvassed. Every man and woman who desires the extinction of the Liquor Traffic should be asked to put his and her desire upon paper. When the townships have been canvassed a county mass convention should be held, and the county thoroughly organized.

There is no use in trifling with this thing—the Rum Power can be broken. It will require a desperate struggle to do it, and it cannot be commenced too soon.

Send at once for the documents, and when received make the canvass of your voting precincts and complete the organization. We want to know our strength.

Remit something to pay the cost of printing and postage. Twenty-five cents will be sufficient to pay for enough blanks to organize a county, and ten cents will suffice for a township.

Commence this work at once. Address

D. R. LOCKE, BLADE, Toledo, O.

THE French cabinet seems to be on the point of falling to pieces. All that holds it together is the dislike of any one to shoulder the responsibility of Mr. FERRY's blunders, as they are now felt to be. It is probable that France will accept the English proposals in regard to Egypt, if England will help her out of her Chinese difficulties without the loss of Tonquin.

SEND US NAMES.

Send us the names of your friends to whom we may send specimen copies. No matter where they are—East, West, North or South, send them in. The BLADE is the only paper that can claim a purely National circulation. It goes to every State and Territory in the Union, and to almost every Postoffice. It is as popular in Maine as it is in Texas, and is read with as much avidity in New York as in Washington Territory. We want all the names we can get.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE depression in business is rapidly reaching its lowest point. The decline in prices is nearly to the lowest point—"down to hard pan," to use a Western phrase. The decline has now set in in the matter of wages. The past week was perhaps the worst in reports of reductions in wages, discharge of employes, and reductions of time, for the past year, while the business failures reached the enormous aggregate of 294, an increase of 71 over the previous seven days. But this is hoped to be the "dark hour before the dawn," and those best informed are confident that all this marks the closing of the era of liquidation, and the speedy coming of better times.

CONGRESS is going slowly. Nothing has been yet accomplished of any moment. The most important measures to come up in the Senate this week are the House bill to declare the forfeiture of certain lands granted to aid in the construction of the Oregon Central railroad; the bill for the admission of Southern Dakota as a state, and the inter-state commerce bill. In the House, REAGAN's inter-state commerce bill is the first in order, and when it is disposed of the Mexican reciprocity treaty will be considered. Mr. PAYSON intends to urge the consideration of his bill to restore to the public domain all lands held within the indemnity limits for railroads and wagon road companies.

THE century of Methodism began Tuesday at Baltimore, and continues until the 16th. The conference consists of about 600 members appointed by annual conferences or by bishops of the church, representing the Methodist Episcopal, South, African Methodist Episcopal, African Methodist Episcopal Zion, Colored Methodist, Independent Methodists, Canada Methodists and Primitive Methodist churches, and Methodist Protestant, non-episcopal, and Methodist Protestant church. The non-episcopal churches are represented unofficially.

THE attempt to secure a Democratic majority in the Illinois legislature by cheating in Chicago has come to naught. The prompt investigation of the case by the United States grand jury not only showed that there had been a gross fraud perpetrated in altering the returns and tampering with the ballot-box, but brought the offense home to the perpetrators, who have fled the state.

THE fire losses of the United States and Canada for November are estimated at $7,900,000. This is largely in excess of the average November fire waste since the Boston fire of 1872. Thus far this year the eleven months' fire loss is computed to be $101,000,000, and with December yet to be heard from, the waste by fire in 1884 is some $10,000,000 in excess of previous average record. There were 172 November fires each of whose reported loss was $10,000,000 or over. The fires of $100,000 and more numbered sixteen, and foot up $2,900,000, nearly 40 per cent. of the entire November losses. The aggregate loss by fire in the two countries this year will probably be at least $110,000,000.

BOSTON reports a better dry-goods trade. The cotton crop is 5,418,000 bales, a slight falling off from last year. Prices of wheat and provisions have been somewhat higher, owing to manipulation of the markets by speculators, but no substantial and permanent rise in prices is anticipated at present. The iron trade is marked by dullness, with a decline in prices, closed foundries and discharged workmen. The New York banks show a gain in reserve resources nearly equal to the usual weekly quota, and the reserves now foot up $125,023,000, against $84,407,000 a year ago. In an item one improvement appears—a considerable increase of loans.

THE collections of internal revenue the first four months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, were $34,375,676; same period the previous fiscal year, $40,999,740; decrease, $6,623,794.

THE charters of 721 national banks will expire in 1885. The aggregate capital is $189,000,000.

THE Franchise bill passed the House of Lords without opposition, and Saturday received the assent of the queen, so that it is now a law of England. The first thing which will be considered upon the opening of Parliament in February, after the holiday recess, will be the Redistribution bill, which is one of the greatest measures in the history of Great Britain. It is much longer than was expected, and brings the English a very close approach to representative government. It shifts the center of political power from the middle classes to the working classes. In fact, it is almost a revolutionary measure and marks the greatest advance of democracy since 1832. Thus the compromise between the two great parties has resulted in a mere liberal bill than could have been drawn up by either party alone. Each side of course hopes for future political advantage from the operation of the law; but whichever side fails, the people have made great gain.

ONE of the principal points in the Redistribution bill is the abolishing of boroughs under 15,000 in population and taking the second member from boroughs under 50,000, that is each county and town which now has over two members is divided into single districts averaging 54,000 inhabitants. The large towns gain enormously, and the counties pass their power from the control of the landlords to the farmers. Two millions of people in Great Britain and Ireland who never before had a vote are enfranchised by the bill just passed, and rearranged under the Redistribution bill there will be 37 additional members of Parliament.

PRESIDENT DIAZ, of Mexico, has entered upon his second term of office and, considering all the embarrassments he is laboring under, his administration starts off auspiciously. He has already raised sufficient funds to meet the temporary needs of the treasury and to pay the government employes in full. Provision has also been made to meet the national obligations to American capital.

IN the Reichstag last Thursday a motion was carried by a large majority which had already been rejected in the Bundesrath. It forbids the imprisonment of priests who perform their duties without complying with the wishes of the government. BISMARCK showed his displeasure by delaring that the motion was disrespectful to the Bundesrath, but this had no effect. It shows how firm must be the grip of the Chancellor if he desires to retain his authority.

THE BUSINESS END OF IT.

The apathy of the business men of the country in the movement looking to the extirpation of the Rum Traffic is something singular. It is to be expected that a family whose sons have been drawn into the Rum whirlpool would be active in their efforts to save their other children, and it is reasonable to expect Philanthropists and lovers of humanity to do what they can toward killing the one overshadowing vice of the time, but the business man has a direct pocket interest in destroying the Rum traffic which no one else has.

The establishment of a grog shop in any community means the taking from the dry-goods man, the grocer, baker and butcher, just the amount taken in daily for whiskey. Every five-cent piece passed across a counter for intoxicants is just that much taken from the business of those who deal in the necessities of life.

The Brewers and Distillers build magnificent palaces in which to live and do business, but how is it with their victims? Do the drinkers of the hell-broth they manufacture build either for themselves or any one else? Do their victims build cottages in which to shelter themselves, or places in which to transact business? Does the money which flows through the till of the whiskey-seller do anything toward up-building the community in which it is sold? Does the dry-goods man, the grocer, the hardware merchant, the bookseller and newspaper get any patronage from this class of people? Is not every man who is made a drunkard just one taken from the class that support by their patronage every decent business?

The moment a man gets the appetite fixed upon him that moment he ceases to be a producer and begins to be a consumer only. Not only the luxuries every family should enjoy, but the necessities of life are sacrificed to this one appetite. He is of use to the Rum-seller, and an incubus upon everybody else. The men following respectable occupations lose him entirely, and what he earns, begs or steals, goes to the support of the one business that made him what he is. Every drunkard is a loss to the community not only by what he would earn were he not a drunkard, but the cost of his maintenance.

And yet the men whose business it is to debauch humanity, to thus pile burdens upon burdens upon the general public, claim that they have the right to follow this business, to go on and on, to the end of the chapter, in this horrible traffic! They claim that their trade, destructive as it is of everything that is good in man and valuable in communities, shall be prosecuted unrestrained by law, and uncontrolled by the public.

Down in Maine, where they have given prohibition a 30 years trial, they know all about this, and the business men, as a rule, all voted to incorporate prohibition into the constitution of the state. The retailers of the villages do not want Rum to come in and take from them their best trade. They do not want a restoration of the old times when the farmers' crops went into the Rum mills, and the mechanics' wages were absorbed by the groggeries. Those who did business 30 years ago, know the difference in the volume of trade, and the difference in collections. The money of the workingmen of Maine now goes to the purchase of the necessities and luxuries of life. The windows of the farm-houses have now glass in all of them, the fences are in order, and there is always cash with which to purchase necessaries. The retailer may give credit with a certainty of getting his money, albeit there is but very little credit asked, for the people, not spending their substance in the rum shops, have, as a rule, money to pay for what they want.

In Portland, the largest city in the state, the houses formerly occupied as rum shops, are now devoted to legitimate business, and there are twice as many laborers owning their own homes as before. There are trades followed in Portland which cannot be found in other cities of the same class, because this eternal and infernal sucking away of the resources of the city in Rum has been destroyed. Men have money to dress their wives and children properly, and moreover they can save money, now, with which to buy homes for themselves.

The city of Toledo, with a population of 80,000, has 800 whisky and beer-shops, to support which the people pay, annually, something over THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! Can you comprehend these figures! Three Millions of Dollars taken from the merchants and machanics of the city and sluiced through these hell-holes! Three millions of dollars!

But this sum, enormous as it is, does not represent the loss to the city occasioned by this traffic. Add to this the amount of time wasted by the drunkards, add to this the cost of the police force, of the courts, of charitable institutions! You can keep on adding figures to this enormous sum, till paper fails you.

All this is taken directly from legitimate trade. Every cent of this would, were it not for this traffic, be used in the purchase of other goods in a legitimate way. The merchants would sell more goods, and get their money for them, houses would be of a better class and rents would be paid promptly, school children would be more comfortably clothed, half the police force could be discharged immediately, the Infirmaries could be almost closed, and the criminal courts would have nothing to do. The business man should remember that the taxes for the maintenance of these costly luxuries come directly upon him.

As it is in Toledo so it is everywhere, proportionately. Rum and Beer make an item of expense which mounts up far above all the other expenditures of life combined.

In this indictment of the liquor interest we have not touched upon the crime and misery it produces, only *the cost of it*. We have simply made an appeal to the pocket. The cost of it is enough, or should be, to enlist every business man in the crusade against is. Every man who is prosecuting a legitimate business, every man who has a dollar invested in a legitimate business, should no more refuse to aid in destroying this absorbent of capital and labor than he should neglect insurance. He has direct interest in it, and the results of Prohibition would be felt by him quicker than by anybody else. He would see the difference in a week. The business men of the country, above all others, need to do what they can to

Pulverize the Rum Power.

THE cattle on the Western ranches are said to be better prepared for the winter than for five years past.

TO THOSE WHO DO NOT TAKE THE BLADE.

Several thousand copies of this issue of the BLADE go to persons not subscribers, their friends having sent in their names for specimen copies. We ask them to examine it carefully, and if they like it, to enroll themselves on our books. We claim for the BLADE that it is the best weekly paper published in the United States, or the world, and the cheapest. It publishes more matter, it is more carefully edited, and is altogether the best for for the family. Its enormous circulation in every state in the Union, is the best evidence of its value.

The terms of the BLADE are invaribly:—

One Year, (post-paid,) - - $1.00.
Three Months, - - - - - 30 cents.
Six Months, - - - - - - 60 cents.

Send in your name as soon possible. Take notice of the combinations we make of books and the Waterbury Watch. Any how, examine the paper carefully.

THE POPULAR VOTE.

In another column we give the official vote for President at the November election. It is, however, impossible to determine the *exact* popular vote of the two leading candidates, as the BUTLER vote in Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska and West Virginia cannot be ascertained. In Iowa, Michigan and Nebraska it was fused with the CLEVELAND vote—except the 763 "straight-out" BUTLER votes in Michigan and 805 in West Virginia, that number of his party refusing to support the fusion movement. In Missouri and West Virginia the BUTLER vote is fused with the BLAINE vote. The table, published elsewhere, gives CLEVELAND this vote in the three former states and BLAINE the Missouri and West Virginia vote. It is impossible to do otherwise, as there is no means of separating them except by the merest guesswork. Several Republican papers attempt this separation, however, by giving BLAINE credit for the 35,000 WEAVER votes of four years ago, which were cast for BLAINE in Missouri this year, while it subtracts 33,000 from CLEVELAND's vote in Iowa and 42,153 from his vote in Michigan, and credits them in each case to BUTLER. This method of calculation gives BLAINE a plurality of 5,742 over CLEVELAND, but it is at best only an approximate result.

In the New England, Middle, Western and Pacific states—the entire North, 22 states in all—a grand total of 7,044,050 votes were cast at the recent Presidential election, a little more than seven-tenths of the entire vote of the country. In these 22 states there were cast for Mr. BLAINE 3,586,458 votes. The Republican candidate therefore has in the North a bare fraction more than one-half of all the votes—50.90 is the precise per cent. The same thing is true of CLEVELAND's vote in the South, where he has but little more than half the total vote—57.5 per cent.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

We have over a thousand letters from friends in various parts of the United States, all of which will receive attention as soon as we can find room therefor. Because we have not printed their favors our correspondents must not think they have been waste-basketed. There is an avalanche of them and we have only so much available space.

A GERMAN physician living in Philadelphia has been struck by the fact that beer-drinking affects Germans very differently on this than on the other side of the Atlantic. His conclusions are that "nearly all the diseases among the Germans in this country are caused by drinking beer. At home they were not subject to such diseases. They drank no less beer than here, but the beer was pure, and, what was of equal importance, it was kept a long time after it was made. Here the beer is not only 'doctored,' but it is dealt out while it is green, and the drugs used to make it palatable are very injurious to the kidneys and other organs."

THERE is a misapprehension as to the terms of the BLADE and Waterbury watch. We cannot, of course, give a watch simply for the procuring of a new subscriber to the BLADE. What we said was that those who are already on our books may get the watch at the reduced rate by procuring another subscriber. Thus a subscriber may get another to subscribe at the regular price of the BLADE, $1, and by adding $2.50 to the dollar, get both watch and paper for $3.50. The BLADE goes to the new subscriber, and the watch to himself, giving him the watch for $2.50. The watch cannot be had anywhere for less than $3.50—we give the BLADE one year and the watch for that price. But the watch and paper need not, necessarily, go to the same person.

OF the million claims for pension filed at Washington since 1861, more than half (545,130) have been allowed. The government has paid out on pension account, during these thirteen years, $678,346,507, some portion of which probably was the remnant of the war of 1812 and other contests in which the country has been engaged. During the past year the amount paid was $56,001,507. It is reported that the new admissions to the bounty of the government, last year, numbered 31,307. By the dropping of others from the rolls, however, the net increase was reduced to 19,078. The entire host now numbers 322,756, about two-thirds being army invalids (technically speaking), and the remainder widows, children and relatives of Union soldiers, navy invalids and a few survivors of the war of 1812 or their widows.

KIND WORDS.

Among the many hundreds of letters on business that we receive, there are many kind and appreciative words spoken of the BLADE. We have two before us at present, from ladies, from which we cannot forbear making brief extracts. The first is:

> I have taken the BLADE for seven years. I could not keep house without it. My husband is a Democrat, but his wife is *not;* so he has to listen, while I read the Nasby letters to him. He feels quite "puffed up" now on account of the Democratic victory, but I tell him he will have to read the BLADE four years more, anyway.

The second lady writes thus:

> My husband took the BLADE for the sake of the Nasby letters during the campaign, and we were much pleased, not only with that, but all other departments of the paper. And now what pleases us more than all are the most excellent and sensible temperance articles since election. We feel that, a temperance workers, we *must* have the paper in the future.

IT is said the Democratic leaders at Washington will hold CLEVELAND to the strictest interpretation of his letter of acceptance in regard to a single term. The South wants the Presidency as soon as it can possibly get it. CLEVELAND is all very well, but—he isn't from below Mason and Dixon's line,

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

The vexed question of the proper prevention of the abuses likely to arise from the practical monopoly of the carrying trade which the various railways of the country have in many sections, will probably receive some attention in Congress this winter. Mr. REAGAN succeeded on Tuesday in having the House take up his bill "to establish a board of inter-state commerce, and to regulate such," which is, in reality, a substitute for several bills on the same subject, and was reported back favorably last March, by the committee on commerce. In spite of this favorable report, the members of the committee were not unanimous for the bill. So it is probable that there will be a determined fight made on the measure in the House, though its friends are confident it will pass that body. Its chances in the Senate, however, are problematical, and there is little hope among them that it will become a law by the action of the present Congress. However, it will be discussed, and public attention will be drawn afresh to the subject of the proper remedies for the admitted abuses which have grown up in the matter of railway transportation. Without discussing these points at present, we will give a resume of the REAGAN bill, which is perhaps the best matured measure which the wisdom of our lawmakers has yet devised for the control of railway traffic:

> The bill provides that all charges by any person or persons engaged alone or associated with others in the transportation of property from one state or territory to another, or to or from any foreign country, shall be reasonable for such service, and that it shall be unlawful to charge or to receive from any person any greater or less rate or amount of compensation than is charged to or received from any other person for like contemporaneous service.
>
> The bill also provides that no break, stoppage or interruption, nor any contract, agreement or understanding shall be made to prevent the carriage of property from being considered as one continuous carriage from the place of shipment to the place of destination, unless such interruption was made in good faith for some practical and necessary purpose. The allowance of rebate or drawback and agreements on combinations for the pooling of freights are made unlawful, and in addition a penalty of $1,000 is imposed. Persons or corporations violating the act are liable for injuries caused by such violation, which may be received in any state or United States court of competent jurisdiction.
>
> The bill further provides for the appointment of three commissioners who are charged with enforcing the act. These commissioners are required to devote their entire time to the duties of their office, and are forbidden to become by purchase or to continue by inheritance pecuniarily interested in any railroad or railroad security. Each commissioner is to be paid an annual salary of $7,500.
>
> Provision is made in the bill for hearing complaints against railroad corporations and for the presentation of such complaints for prosecution. The commissioners are given authority to issue subpœnas, administer oaths, and to require the production of all books and papers relating to any matter before them. The principal office of the commissioners is located at Washington, where its general sessions shall be held and its records and archives deposited.

The first proposition—that freight rates for any service shall be "reasonable"—is meaningless. A law might as well say the price of pig iron or of potatoes should be reasonable. The bill should here provide some means of fixing freight rates—either by a tribunal of some sort, or by prescribing a sliding scale of maximum rates for different classes of freights, proportioned to the distance. The second regulation, providing against discrimination in rates for like service, is reasonable and proper.

The first clause of the second paragraph of the above summary is wise; but the second, which forbids the granting of drawbacks, or rebates, or combinations for the pooling of freights, opens up a vexed question. Under this clause, it would be unlawful to offer a better rate per hundred pounds to the shipper who has ten thousand tons of freight for shipment, than to the one who has only a hundred weight to send; or, to put it in the language of a railway official, "no road must make a wholesale rate; transportation must be given at retail at the same rate as it is at wholesale." This seems to be an unjust feature of the bill; and whether unjust or not, there is no doubt that clever schemes would be concocted by which to give the large shipper the benefit of a reduced rate. And this provision is open to the grave objection that, as Congress cannot, under the constitution, control this matter of commerce on lines wholly within one state, but only where the lines lies in two or more states, such a provision would apply to one line while it might not to its competitor. As an exchange says, "the Pennsylvania Central, being wholly in one state, can pay rebates and drawbacks, and can compete actively for trade by making its wholesale business on large contracts at lower rates than its retail or petty business. But the Erie, competing with the Pennsylvania, can not enjoy this advantage, nor can the Baltimore & Ohio. The New York Central, lying wholly in one state, is free from Federal interference, but the Philadelphia & Erie and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western are subject to it." This would be rank injustice, and this provision would certainly have to be modified. But how? That is a question far easier asked than answered.

The concluding portions of the bill, providing for three commissioners, whose whole duties are to see that the law is enforced, is inadequate, apparently, to the end proposed. They are given grave judicial duties, and it would seem that the enforcement of the statute could better be left to the federal courts within whose jurisdiction the alleged offense was committed. The bill is crude; though, as we before remarked, it is perhaps the best matured measure yet brought before congress. The whole matter of the regulation of traffic on inter-state railways is yet in its infancy, and it will take time, practice and wisdom to frame a just and equitable system of legislation to cover the many grounds of complaint against the railroads, and yet deal justly by these great arteries of commerce.

TO OUR FRIENDS EVERYWHERE.

We want our circulation doubled this winter. We want the BLADE, eventually, in every family in the United States, and this winter we desire to reach at least 250,000. It can be done by each subscriber remitting promptly for himself, and securing a neighbor to send with him. We are fighting a desperate fight, we are doing a good work, we believe, and the larger our circulation the wider our influence. Renew promptly, and get another subscriber to send with you. Use your influence for the BLADE.

PRES. ARTHUR has positively declined to to enter into any contest for the United States senatorship for New York, but his friends announce that they will "use their best endeavors to secure him the support of a majority of the Republican members of the legislature."

THE LIQUOR FIGHT IN OHIO.

The liquor men of Ohio are not inclined to rest upon their victory in obtaining the decision of the Supreme court against the Scott law. They propose not only to fight to obtain all the money paid in under the law, but to prevent any legislation whatever on the subject. They wish to have the anti-license clause in the state constitution repealed, and the whole matter left in the hands of the legislature, in the expectation that they will be able to control the election of a sufficient number of members of that body to keep the license down to a merely nominal sum, even if they do not succeed in having the traffic free and untrammeled as it has been for years. Mr. CHARLES MISSAR, of Cleveland, is an active leader among the whisky men in the effort to recover the Scott law tax. In a recent speech he said:

> We must stand together man to man, for I tell you that though the Scott law has been repealed there is danger ahead for us. The Prohibitionists are preparing to wage a bitter fight. From now on it will be whisky or prohibition. Let us stand with a solid front for our side. *We must fight our battles in politics.* The question of a license will be one of the questions before the legislature. What we must do is to spot every candidate for the legislature and make sure he is right on the liquor question. If not he must be defeated. The Democratic legislature must be warned not to concede an inch to the Republicans or to the temperance elements.

Note the sentence that we have italicized—"*We must fight our battles in politics.*" Here is a plain admission, from a leading light of the Liquor Dealers' league, that the BLADE's plan is a dangerous one for the liquor traffic. Mr. MISSAR recognizes that, can the liquor interest control a political party—if it can entrench itself behind the political prejudices of the masses—it can fight at an advantage. Then he goes on to indicate the method of controlling the legislature: "We must spot *every candidate* for the legislature, and make sure that he is *right on the liquor question.*"

That is precisely what the BLADE wishes every friend of Prohibition to do. The candidates for the legislature must clearly understand that the vote of every Prohibitionist, be he Republican or Democrat, will be cast for the man who will pledge himself to work and vote for the submission of a prohibitory amendment to the state constitution.

The BLADE's plan is the only practical one for all the states. Take Prohibition out of politics. Pledge every man who believes in Prohibition to vote only for candidates for the Legislature who will agree to vote for a Prohibition amendment to the Constitution. Get the Legislature right, and then carry the Amendment.

Up to this time the Liquor Interest has ruled the country by holding the balance of power between the parties. In Ohio a year ago it acted with the Democracy, and in New York with the Republicans. The BLADE's plan kills this game. They have nobody to bargain with. There is but one point where Prohibition can accomplish anything, and that is the Legislature. On this ground the issue may be squarely made up, the Prohibitionists voting for Prohibitionists, and the Liquor men voting for Liquor men. We can beat them on this in every county in the United States, except those in which are very large cities. By concentrating our strength on this one point success is certain.

Send for the blanks we have prepared for this purpose. Remit five, ten or twenty-five cents to cover expense of printing and postage, or if you can't afford that, we will send them gratis. Only get about the work at once.

HENDRICKS'S RECORD.

The Vice-President elect is evidently disturbed over his copperhead record. He squirms still over the shots leveled at him during the campaign, and apologizes for and endeavors to explain away the charges against him of disloyalty in the time of the country's peril, apparently thinking that the people have forgotten the occurrences of twenty-one years ago. A few days ago he tried to explain his opposition to the draft, on the ground that he thought it more advisable to encourage men to volunteer, by paying bounties, etc. But that the real ground of his objection was, that he was opposed to the continuance of the war for the suppression of the Southern rebellion, is clearly shown by the following extract from his infamous speech at Shelbyville, Ind., in 1863, shortly after his election to the United States Senate:

> *I make no appeal to men to volunteer, as I would not say go where I was not going myself.* * * At any moment I am ready for compromise and adjustment upon the basis of a restored Union—to give the South all the rights under the constitution and such guarantees as may make those rights secure. * * If Congress should take a bundle of switches and switch them [the president and his advisers] out of the White House, it would be well for the people; but until it is done it will not be well.

So it appears, from his own words, that he was just as much opposed to volunteering as to drafting soldiers. He was "ready for compromise" with armed rebellion; ready to give the South "all its rights" (including slavery and the right to take slaves into the territories, and create new slave states), and to give "such guarantees" as would make these things secure. Out of his own mouth he is thus proved a sympathizer with the South; and that he was an enemy of the government is not only shown in the above extract, by his expressed desire to see the patriot LINCOLN and his advisers "switched out of the White House," but also by other public utterances—among them one on March 25, 1863, at a meeting in Indianapolis, where he declared that "the majority of the people of Indiana are desperate under the despotism of the government, and no one can tell how long it will be endured." Nor are these solitary instances. His speeches during the whole time of the war were full of such utterances. Glorious JOHN A. LOGAN, the patriot soldier, a few days ago, expressed the feeling of every loyal man toward the old copperhead leader. At Washington he was talking of HENDRICKS. His face flushed, and he said:

> —I have in my body two rebel bullets. When I have to sit in the Senate, presided over by that man, who was a copperhead and rebel sympathizer, I shall feel that, if I could, I would cut those bullets out and take them up to the desk and say, "here, take them back, the purpose which the suffering they have caused, served, has passed away."

BOB INGERSOLL has not lost the art of neatly putting things. Speaking on the subject of civil service reform, ROBERT remarks, "The Democratic dog is too old to learn new tricks. He's after meat—not morals."

THE Kansas farmers are burning corn for fuel, and the local papers are calling for a reduction in freight rates on rail roads as the only available remedy.

THE THIRD PARTY MOVEMENT.

The following letter was sent the New York *Witness* for publication. "*The crowded condition of their columns would not admit of its publication and answer.*"

The writer is a member of the firm of MORSE BRO'S., a large manufacturing house of Canton, Mass. Mr. MORSE is a strong Prohibitionist and was in 1877 candidate for Lieutenant Governor, of Massachusetts, on the third party ticket, with Judge PITMAN; but in the late election, like NEAL DOW, he voted for BLAINE, as the best way to defeat the Free Rum Democratic party.

We wish it understood, however, that the BLADE has no desire to continue controversy among Prohibitionists. The past is dead, and the future is to be looked to. With Mr. MORSE we deplore the action of the Prohibitionists which defeated BLAINE and gave the control of the government to the hostile element of the South, but it is done and cannot be helped. The defeat of the Republican party does not, however, affect the future of prohibition. That can be accomplished in the most of the states long before there is another President to elect, and the mistake of the nation in the election of a President this fall will be rectified as sure as fate, four years hence.

Mr. MORSE's letter is, however, a dispassionate but very forcible statement of the situation, and will be read with interest:

> EDITOR NEW YORK WITNESS: Being a friend to the cause of temperance and prohibition, and believing the same to have had a fearful set back by the recent election, the question naturally arises, Were there any sufficient reasons to justify your recent course in opposing the Republican party, and indirectly assisting the free rum Democratic party, by advocating St. John?
>
> First, Was the Republican candidate faultless? Were the charges of dishonesty in railroad stock dealing sustained? and a sufficient excuse to justify the course of the *Witness*, which was one of the many agencies, that singly and alone, was sufficient to compass the defeat of the Republican party? Many eminent men and ministers of the Gospel, like Rev. Dr. Webb, of Boston, who had known Mr. Blaine intimately for years, bore testimony to his moral purity and Christian character. The charges against him, if true, were twenty years old, and had since been condoned by his own state and countrymen, and by the Senate of the United States, who have, since the charges were fully made known, elected him to some of the highest offices in the gift of the people. Had the *Witness* no choice between the Republican party (with all its faults) and its candidate, Blaine; and the Democratic party with its record and candidate, Cleveland, a confessed seducer and libertine, as testified to by 40 clergymen of Buffalo, who knew of his immoralities of very recent date. In this letter I have made no reference to the great business interests of the country, which are now jeopardized and being paralyzed by the Democratic success, and the Rebel yell that comes up from the "solid South," a Republican Senate being our only hope. Dissemble or cloak it as you may, the great mass of the patriotic, Christian, and temperance people, the friends of education, of the elevation of the colored people of the South, are Republicans, and voted the Republican ticket at the recent election. They rejoice and are glad in its success and bow their heads in sorrow, as they do now, over its defeat. The difference between the two parties has been tersely stated as follows:

ON ONE SIDE.	ON THE OTHER.
Protection.	Free trade.
Civil service reform.	The spoils of office.
The home.	The saloon.
Honest elections.	Tissue ballots.
Prosperity.	Depression.
A preserved Union.	State rights.
American interests.	English interests.
Equal rights for all classes.	A white man's government.
Anti-Mormonism.	The State of Utah.
An American policy.	No policy.
Well-fed workingmen.	Starving workingmen.
Patriotism honored.	Copperheadism honored.
The loyal North.	The solid South.
American industries fostered.	English capitalists favored.
A statesman.	A peace Democrat.
A war Democrat and brave soldier.	A Copperhead.

> Had the *Witness* no choice?
>
> That St. John had any considerable Democratic following in the Northern states is the veriest nonsense. Nearly every vote for St. John in the Northern states was a Republican vote, and was a half vote for Grover Cleveland and the Bourbon Democracy. The Republicans entered the contest embarrassed, handicapped, and confronted by a "Solid South," who, in the language of Wade Hampton in the Democratic convention of 1880, said: "Give us 50 votes." Actually the "Solid South" in this campaign had but 47 electoral votes in the Northern states to get, while the Republicans had 201 votes to get. To me it is a mournful fact that the New York *Witness*, however honestly or well-intended, struck hands with the slums of New York city and Brooklyn, and by a small majority secured the "Solid South" and the "Free Rum Democratic party" the coveted prize, and assisted in handing the government over to the party of free rum, to the enemies of the colored men of the South, and the old Bourbon Democracy. Indeed the *Witness* used its influence to take the command of the ship of state away from the officers and men who had safely piloted her through the fearful storm of secession into a safe harbar, and on the fourth of March next will turn her over to the men who sought to sink and scuttle her in her hour of danger.
>
> I suppose you are aware that papers of great respectability, like the Toledo BLADE, openly charge since election, that grave suspicion exists that men prominent in the third party movement were under pay of the Free Rum Democratic party, and it will now be in order for them over their own signatures as men of honor, to deny the charges in the most emphatic manner.
>
> I cannot agree with the recent issues of the *Witness*, that temperance and prohibition have been set forward by this movement. On the other hand, the prohibitory party has fallen on its own sword and committed suicide in the house of its friends. I firmly believe that if the elections were to take place again to-morrow, in the light of the facts which the good people now realize, St. John would not poll one vote in five that he did on the fourth ult. Once more we ask, has not the *Witness* made a mistake?
>
> ELIJAH A. MORSE.
>
> Canton, Mass., Nov. 28, 1884.

CAN any man show that any good ever came from the use of intoxicants? Is there a man living who actually wants his children to use it, in any form? Is there a man living who uses it who does not know that it is a curse to him? Is there a man who ever used it and quit, who will not admit that he is the better in every way without it than he was with it? Is there any excuse for its existence at all?

"SOCIAL ETIQUETTE."

Those who have read Miss BOUTON's book, "Health and Beauty," should have its companion, "Social Etiquette." It is a book valuable to every young person, and old one for that matter, who needs to know the usages of good society. The directions are as plain as a pike-staff, and the reason for everything is given in such a way as to make wrong or awkward doing impossible for any one of ordinary intelligence. It is a book which should be in every house where there are young of either sex. No more appropriate Holiday present can be made by a mother to her son or daughter, and mothers, as a rule, may read it with profit. See particulars as to price, etc., in large announcement of Holiday Books.

WE have sent out nearly 20,000 of our cartoon, "Can you see any good coming out of it?" Send for them. We mail it free to any address. We want to post them all over the United States. We shall follow it with others in rapid succession. People may not take time to read, but they can get an impression through the eye. Send for this cartoon.

IT is well to make a note of the fact that the portion of the President's message referring to the necessity of building up commerce with the other countries of America is a part of a policy outlined by Mr. BLAINE while secretary of state under GARFIELD.

CURRENT EVENTS.

A movement is on foot to erect a monument in Washington to colored soldiers who were killed in the rebellion.——Attorney General McCartney, of Illinois, defeated Republican candidate for Congress, will contest the seat on the ground of fraud.——A mortgage for $10,000,000 has been recorded at Freeport, Ill., by a railway company which proposes to construct an air line track from Chicago to Minneapolis.——The Alabama Senate has passed a resolution declaring "that this is a white man's government," and that education of both whites and blacks is desirable.——Miss Mary E. Willard, of Washington, engaged to be married to Frank Simpson, of Kansas City, son of a New York banker, has eloped with Wm. Paxton, a Washington patent lawyer.——Pittsburg boasts the costliest ball club in the country, $31,000 being the appraised value.——The Cleveland Liquor Dealers' Protective association decided to bring suits to recover all moneys paid into the county treasury since the passage of the Scott law.——Pleuro-pneumonia has broken out among the cattle in the vicinity of Dresden, O.——The laborers at the Crescent steel works, Pittsburg, accepted the 20 per cent. reduction.——The employers of the American iron works, Pittsburg, accepted the ten per cent. reduction.——After ten years' absence in the western country, Wm. J. Trailer has returned to the vicinity of Monmouth, Ill., where he found himself classed among the dead and his farm in the hands of an administrator. The testimony of his uncles caused the revocation of the letters of administration.——Francis D. Moulton, who was lifted into fame by the Beecher trial, died last week in New York.——Mrs. Sarah E. Howe, who once kept a woman's bank in Boston, has served three years in the penitentiary for swindling, and now advertises to pay $7 per month interest on each $100 deposited.——The deputy coroner at Chicago, in transferring papers to his successor in office, discovered a will made by James L. Willson, who was murdered last winter at Winnetka. It is stated that the heirs will now offer for probate wills made by both Mr. and Mrs. Willson, and have the court divide the estate, which is valued at $100,000.——Parties from Kalamazoo, Mich., have purchased the white pine standing on 3,000 acres of land in Johnson county, Tenn., and will erect a large factory at Chattanooga.——The federal grand jury at Omaha has indicted Register Parker, Col. W. H. Ashby, and three others for conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with the sale of Otoe Indian lands.——The total number of immigrants that arrived in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1884, was 518,592.——The much-prized whitefish of the great lakes is threatened with extermination, notwithstanding the lakes are freely stocked with young fish every year. The trouble is due to the use of trap nets, which destroy great numbers of fish before they are half grown.——Fifty thousand woodchucks have been killed in New Hampshire during the present year, on which the state pays a bounty of ten cents each, making a total for woodchuck killing of $5,000. Reckoning each woodchuck to weigh five pounds, the total weight of the fifty thousand will aggregate twelve tons.——Mark Twain was 49 years old last Friday.——Robert J. Burdette has left the Burlington *Hawkeye*.——John Stuart Mill's adopted daughter, Helen Taylor, is an editor of the London *Democrat*.——Pres. Arthur is said to be worth a million of dollars, and after March 4 he will become a New York lawyer. He has been liberal in office, but thrifty in his investments.——Mrs. Blood, who is announced by cable as having recovered £1,000 damages for libel from the London *Modern Society* for having stated that she was a divorced woman, is the energetic party so well known in this country as Victoria Woodhull. Her daughter was married not long ago to Lord Colin Campbell, the Duke of Argyll's son, and it was in a paragraph about Lady Campbell that the libel was published.——Col. Ingersoll's family have returned to Washington after a prolonged tour across the continent.——Mr. Gladstone's salary as prime minister is said to be $25,000, while as chancellor of the exchequer he receives $12.50 a year.——Capt. John Webster, of Salem, Mass., has given to the town of Newmarket, N. H., a $12,000 library building. The structure was dedicated the other day.——Gens. Hancock, Pope, Augur, Sackett, Holabird and Murray, of the United States army, will be retired during the next four years.——It is said at Wheeling that ex-Sen. Davis, of West Virginia, is to be postmaster general under Cleveland.——The centennial conference of the Methodist Episcopal church is being held in Baltimore, and will last all the week. It is attended by about 500 delegates. A daily paper is issued each morning.——The Salvation army opened meetings in Dayton, O., Sunday, December 6.——The cigar makers of New York protest against the adoption of the Spanish treaty.——The Plenary council, in session in Baltimore, closed Sunday with impressive services.——Pres. Arthur has positively declined to enter any contest for the New York senatorship, but his friends will use their best endeavors to secure him the support of a majority of the Republican members of the legislature.——The merchants of Cleveland, East Tennessee, will buy their goods direct from Cincinnati, instead of from Chattanooga, as heretofore, if the Chattanooga *Times* persists in advocating boycotting Cincinnati merchants, for political reasons only.——Mrs. Scoville, of Guiteau trial fame, is selling chromos for a livelihood.——Gen. S. W. Crawford, one of the few survivors of Anderson's command in Fort Sumter, is in Washington.——After January 1 the Republicans will have sixteen governors of states, a gain of two, and nineteen state legislatures, a gain of four.——A letter from Gen. Grant was read in the Senate Monday, expressing the hope that the bill providing a pension for him would be withdrawn, which was accordingly done.——The J. I. Case plow company of Racine, Wis., filed an assignment Monday for the benefit of creditors.——George Opdyke & Co., bankers and brokers, New York, have suspended. Liabilities about $400,000.——G. H. Cheatham was murdered in his bed at home in Washington county, Ky.——George Schneider was arrested for the murder of his mother, at Dartown, O. She held a mortgage on his farm for a few hundred dollars.——South Carolina is another state in which voting has "played out." The total vote for the presidential electors was only 91,563. It appears by the census of 1880 that there were in South Carolina 82,910 native whites of the voting age and 118,799 colored men of the voting age—total, 201,799. As only 91,563 voted, it is evident that 110,236 did not vote. The vote of South Carolina was only 7,000 larger than that of Dakota territory.——The Ohio National Guard consists of 87 companies of infantry and eight batteries of light artillery. During the six years ending with the year 1883, the average annual expenditures on account of the Ohio National Guard, were $102,082 26. The average strength was 6,649.——Two Ohio men went to New Orleans to bid for the beer stands during the exposition. They found the privilege valued at $100,000, and their modest offer of $2,000 was laughed at.

OWING to the increased disbursements on account of pensions, and decreased receipts of revenue, there was an increase of the public debt during November of $747,124. This is the first increase since July, 1879. The decrease since June, 1884, is $32,143,949.

THE RUM POWER ALARMED.

What the Organ of the Beer, Wine and Liquor Interest Has to Say.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

In your paper of Nov. 29, I saw a piece headed, "Where the Responsibility Rests." As your paper professes to "Pulverize the Rum Power," you must certainly be willing to do all in your power to pulverize it, and give all parties fair play. Will you then please publish a piece for us, and two quotations from a rum paper, and show what they think about the responsibility? Yours respectfully,

MRS. J. C. BRECKENRIDGE,
Superintendent of Literature for the W. C. T. U.
Mercer, Pa., Dec. 1.

MRS. WILLARD'S ARTICLE.

Dear Sisters of the Local Unions:

The *Champion* is the representative paper of the beer, wine and spirit trade of the United States. It is also the official organ of the "Liquor Dealers' and Manufacturers' State Protective Association of Illinois." Its editor and publisher is Paul Schuster, a rabid German beer champion. This paper was established in 1878 and goes weekly to the brewers and wholesale and retail liquor dealers of 530 cities and towns in 23 states. Upon its title page are the following mottoes: "*Use a little wine for your stomach's sake*" (*St. Apostle Paul*). "*Constitutional, personal and civil liberty.*" "*No prohibition, no sumptuary laws.*" It gives as the chief plank in its platform (at the head of its editorial page): "We demand for the manufacturer and dealer in beer, wine and alcoholic spirits, the same protection and privileges which are accorded to each branch of industry and commerce in every state of our union." This paper is printed in German and English and is widely read.

Immediately after the election, when it was known that the St. John and Daniel voters would probably aggregate 200,000, the following remarkable editorials appeared in this whisky paper. Let every white ribbon woman read them carefully. If they do not have a "tonic effect" I mistake the temper of the hour. With sharp criticisms coming to us on every side from those we love, and denunciations from an enraged partisan press, it will be of great service to us if we ponder well, and to our cause if we circulate carefully, these remarkable admissions from the dragon-power against which we have so long contended. When the liquor dealers find the same principles that are embodied in resolutions of conferences and synods writ on into election returns, they take the alarm and not till then. Shall the children of light be less wise than the children of this world? Brave hearts of the W. C. T. U., read these editorials from the liquor dealers' *Champion* in your local unions; if possible, secure their publication by the local press; send them to your pastors and church leaders that they may lay these things to heart. Stay all your souls steadily upon the God of battles in this day of strife.

Yours for the conflict.
FRANCES E. WILLARD.

[*Editorial No. 1.*]

WARNING TO THE LIQUOR TRADE.

Although the complete returns of the election are not yet at hand, this much we know that in every state of the union the prohibition candidates have received thousands of votes, and with one or two exceptions—no allowance being made—the vote for the cranky St. John throws into the shade the self-styled workingmen's or people's candidate, the irrepressible Benjamin F. Butler. It reaches a total of over 200,000 votes. A similar strength of the prohibition element was developed by the votes cast for congressional, state executive and legislative candidates. What of it? What is that to the liquor trade? It is exactly what the firing of the first cannon of Fort Sumter, on the 12th of April, 1861, was to the United States government, a solemn, forcible, defiant, declaration of war, by the simultaneous opening of hostilities. There is no backing out now for either side. The prohibitionists have shown at this election that they now are enlisted for the war to its bitter end. They propose to crush the liquor traffic out of existence, by fair means or foul, and they have good reasons for being sanguine of success. Look at their sweeping victories in Kansas and Iowa, at their progress in Missouri, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Illinois, where local option and high license prevail, and at their steadily growing strength in a dozen other states, such as Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota and others. Are you blind? Are you deaf? Are you the fools of whom the Latin poet said: *Quos Deus perdere vult, prius dementat.* Whom God wants to punish, he first makes mad (crazy). It would seem so indeed.

The prohibition flood is now sweeping over every state in the union, threatening some of them, and ruining others. It undermines the very foundations of every distillery and brewery, and shakes like an earthquake every liquor warehouse and every saloon in the land. Do you not hear and feel the prohibition waves beating against the very walls of your stores, your business places, your family dwellings?

When the Ohio and Missouri rivers rise and overflow their banks and cover the lands on both sides with debris and ruins, do the riparian inhabitants stand stupidly by to witness the falling down of their houses, barns and stables, the carrying off by the floods of their hens, cattle and grain? Do they smile, stick their hands in their breeches pockets and say to one another: "Well, if my neighbors can stand it, I can."

Yet this is exactly the condition of the liquor dealers and saloon keepers of almost every state of the union to-day—this is exactly how they act, how they speak. They can't help seeing the wave of Prohibition rolling onto them, they can't help foreseeing the destruction and ruin which will follow, and yet: They quietly look on with their hands in their pockets, a cigar or pipe between their lips, placidly saying "Well, all we can do won't help us any. What's the use throwing our money away for protective associations? If others can stand it I can." And the like.

Once more, we call your attention to your danger. There was mirth, rejoicing, carousing and revelry in the dining hall of the Babylonian monarch Belshazzar where the mysterious hand traced on the wall in fiery characters the ominous words, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin. Neither the king nor the guests took notice of the warning, and before morning they were slaughtered, the royal palaces plundered and given a prey to the flames, and the Babylonian or Assyrian empire obliterated from the face of the earth.

Saloon keepers, liquor dealers, brewers, distillers, beware! The muster of the prohibitionists, at the late election, is your "Mene, Tekel, Upharsin." Rouse yourself from your lethargy; form your protective phalanxes, fight for your rights, for your business, for your homes; but remember that while a child can easily break a single twig or a small stick, the most powerful man cannot break a bunch of rods tied together. In union there is strength. United we stand, divided we fall!

[*Editorial No. 2.*]

THE ENDURING ISSUE.

The election is over, the smoke of the battle is disappearing; and as the atmosphere clears up, we can see standing forth in glaring prominence, one representative and distinctive fact, which it becomes the friends of personal liberty to heed and keep prominently in mind. This fact is that there is a National Prohibition party organized in this country, which is bent upon carrying forward the temperance agitation to the bitter end. The party which voted for St. John for president "means business." It is enlisted for the war, and the fluctuations of presidential campaigns are mere subsidiary incidents in its grand crusade. It has enlisted in its behalf several great religious organizations, with their Sunday schools and their attendant swarm of fanatics, and while the more conservative of these organizations stand firm against the inroads of frenzied agitation and morbid zeal, the fanatics at churches with their powerful discipline constitute a great political power. Outside of the Democratic and Republican parties, and to a certain extent independent of either, this party of Prohibition looms up like a cloud in the horizon of personal liberty. Whether it shall assimilate the Republican party to itself, or proceed regardless thereof, is a question for the future to decide; but the principle of Prohibition has a distinctive, organized embodiment, and is now and henceforth a political entity, which cannot in the future be blinked or dodged.

Let it then be understood that the battle for freedom and right on the part of those who desire to uphold personal liberty in this land has just fairly opened. The issues are clearly made. Proscription stands defiant, claiming to wield the sceptre over men's consciences, over their thoughts, over their tastes, over their incomings and outgoings—in a word, claiming all that, and even more than the Roundhead Puritans of England claimed in that era of fanaticism whose wave of frenzy swept to destruction a republic founded with the best of intentions, and left a corrupt monarchy in its place.

There can be in this war no middle ground. Parties must adapt themselves to the situation, and stand or fall as they enlist in the cause of liberty or oppression. There may or may not be a readjustment of political lines; but there can be no readjustment of the issue.

We counsel our friends to stand firm with faith in the future; with faith in this great people, ever ready to do justice; with faith in our form of government, and our constitutions, statutes and courts. Standing thus firm, and prepared to do all that becomes good citizens to defend and maintain our rights, we shall not fail. But, while you "trust in God" keep your powder dry.

A Marvelous Tale of the Doings of a Most Remarkable Man.

Scientific Truths and Substantial Facts Which Sound Strange as a Legendary Romance.

If the facts I herewith present are true, and I have every reason to believe that they are, I say unhesitatingly the subject of this sketch is the greatest, most skillful physician on this earth.

If these strange and wonderful statements are correct, I think the readers of the *Globe* will agree with me that since the age of miracles and period of marvels there has never lived upon this globe such a healer.

It may not be said of him that the winds and the waves obey him, but it is claimed that disease is his prey and death his spoil, and that his cures are as strange and wonderful as those of long ago, when, by the touch or word, the sepulchres released their dead.

I refer to Dr. R. C. Flower, of Boston. With his phenomenal practice, not by any special cure, has he excited some rural locality, but from time to time by cures as miraculous as those of the Bible times, has he startled the world. The death chamber has he frequently changed into one of joy equal to the bridal, by stopping death's approach, and touching the exhausted heart and fading cheek

WITH THE WAND OF LIFE.

Hundreds, if not thousands, are living who will attest that from the shadows and dews of death, as the heart made its last pulsation, he stopped in a most marvelous way the last step of dissolution, restoring life, gave them back to their friends in health, and often in less time than it takes to tell it.

His practice has increased like the cloud the size of a man's hand, until now, cosmopolitan, it fills the earth. This great and growing practice he has built up, not in an obscure, semi-barbarous country, but in the heart of the most intellectual, scientific and critical city upon the earth. Professors, physicians, ministers, and all kinds of critics, in the presence of his astonishing cures are astounded. I do not think Dr. Flower understands the modus operandi of these cures himself, nor does he pretend to explain them. But that he is continually curing when other physicians fail, giving sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, making the lame walk, and removing the horrible diseases of cancer, consumption, etc., is a fact as well known and established as the battle of Bunker Hill. Educated as I was in the allopathic school of medicine, I was naturally prejudiced against Dr. Flower and his new methods of practice, which antagonized very much that which I had been taught was the orthodox essence of medical practice; but, stricken down with disease which rendered life a burden too great to be borne, I turned as a petitioner to him I had heretofore opposed, but not until I had exhausted the skill of the medical schools of both Europe and America, and had been informed by the highest medical authorities that I could never see, nor even be helped in my heart and bronchial troubles, which menaced not only health, but life, making every breath a pain

AND EVERY STEP A CROSS.

How he cured me I cannot tell. I took a course of treatment of some months at his hands, and my disease disappeared like snow before the approaching spring. I was blind, but now see. For years I smothered most of my time for breath, suffering the horrors of hemorrhages, palpitations and prostration almost unto death. That I now see perfectly, and am free from all trouble, all who know me know to be a fact.

I have made a most thorough examination of Dr. R. C. Flower and his methods of cure. I have frequently visited his office and occasionally his home. I have talked freely with his patients, and have spared nothing in acquainting myself with the treatment and cure of one of the most wonderful physicians the earth has ever produced.

The following facts are well known in connection with Dr. Flower's practice:

First—That he can tell any one their disease better than they can tell it themselves, and that he can see and read the interior condition of persons as readily as the pages of an open book; able to read the exact inner condition of a patient as soon as he enters his presence. He can treat them intelligently and with unerring accuracy without ever making a mistake.

Second—He devotes his entire time to his patients, lives for them and among them. He is strongest when others are weakest and his

SUPERNATURAL POWER

blazes to the front when others despair. A minister said to me, "Man's extremity is Dr. Flower's opportunity."

He possesses not only this intuitional or supernatural power in the detection of disease, but also in its treatment and cure. It should be remembered that his patients are, as a rule, regarded incurable by other physicians. I mean they go to Dr. Flower as a last resort, when help every place else has failed them. I have seen the sick come and go from his office by hundreds. I have seen them come on crutches and go away leaping with joy, come blind and go away seeing, come suffering all agonies of disease, go away without pain and in smiles. True, many of them are not cured so instantaneously, for in many cases it requires several months of faithful treatment, but the cure if almost sure to come, and in either case the end is the same.

A MARVELLOUS CASE.

Some nineteen months ago Edward P. Canought, an immensely wealthy East India merchant of Hyde Park, London, visited Dr. Flower. He was helped into the office by his body servant and wife. "I have come, Dr. Flower," he said, "over 3,000 miles to see you. I am well acquainted with your cousin, Dr. William Flower, of London, surgeon to the Queen, and president of the London Zoological Association; also your relatives of Stratford, England, who have done so much for others as well as themselves. Hearing, as I have, such great things of you, I have come, as a last resort, to see if you can do something to prolong my life. I would say at the outset that I have been treated by the most eminent physicians of England, France and Germany. They were unable to help me, and have pronounced my disease incurable and my days very few. I presume," he continued, "that my disease is paralysis and rheumatism, consumption of the stomach and bowels and Bright's disease of the kidneys." "Stop a moment," said Dr. Flower; "you need not tell me anything about your troubles, for I can tell you better than you can tell me." Then, putting his hand to his ear, he said in a few seconds, "Mr. Canought, it is my opinion you have been treated for troubles you have never had. May I ask you if you ever had the black tongue, a disease most common in Asiatic countries?"

BLACK TONGUE! BLACK TONGUE!

Great heavens, what do you know about my having black tongue? was the reply as the face whitened like ashes. Never mind what I know about it; haven't you had it? Yes. And didn't the doctors take a large number of insects or worms (visible under the microscope) from your tongue?

YES! YES!

But that has been years ago, and my tongue has been well ever since. Yes, but from your tongue they went all through your system. They have for years infested every part of the mucuous membrane and held high carnival in your muscles. They have produced decay or consumption of the kidneys as terrible as ulcers in the lungs. They have nearly ruined the mucous membrane and muscular texture. This is an explanation of your kidney, stomach and bowel troubles; but in addition to this you suffer from what many Englishmen do, a form of rheumatism known as gout. It is certain that nothing can help you unless this dreadful cause is removed, and at this late hour it is doubtful if this can be done. Well, take my case, doctor, spare nothing on me, do the best you can and

GOD HELP MY CHANCES.

"I would rather not undertake your case, for I feel that I have not the time to give you what attention your case would require." "Great heavens, must I die like a dog in the very sight of what I believe is a cure, after so many years of unsuccessful treatment?" and, bursting into tears, he said, "Oh, doctor! if not for my own sake, for the sake of my little girls and my wife, oh! save me if you can!" This was more than Dr. Flower could stand, though he is constantly seeing the sorrowful side of life. "I will take your case," he said, "though there are but few chances in your favor, but these chances shall be yours. I will stand between you and death, and give you a new lease of health, though I wring it from my own life. The spear of desolation shall not touch you; the last hour of change you were so near a few minutes ago shall be postponed. You shall live out your natural life, enjoying reasonable health and strength, but not the strength and vigor of early days. It will take months to work this change; but have no fear; I swear to you it shall be done." I, with others, heard these startling words as they fell from the doctor's lips. "Great heavens! what can they mean?" I said. "Can he

DRIVE DEATH BACK,

like a tiger to his den? In nine months Dr. Flower dismissed his patient as cured, and ten months have elapsed since the treatment ceased. A letter from Mr. Canought, dated Geneva, Switzerland, August 24, 1884, states: "I have been spending the summer upon the continent, riding, yachting, hunting and fishing. I have been and am now enjoying most excellent health; am free from pain, with the exception of occasional pains in my feet. I presume you will say gout. It is nearly ten months since I ceased your treatment, and take it all in all, I hardly ever felt better than I now do."

I shall make no comment upon the following wonderful cures; they are few of the many, and only illustrate what Dr. Flower is doing for suffering humanity.

WAS IT A MIRACLE?

Mrs. G. Martyn, Hotel Putnam, Boston, says: "At seven years of age my son Edward was attacked with what the physicians termed "meningitis," and shortly afterward he was taken with spasms of the glottis, said to be caused by inflammation. This went to the brain, and for months the boy was apparently "possessed with seven devils."

Physician after physician was called in, but no one of them was able to afford my boy any relief.

Finally one of Boston's most celebrated experts, a specialist in diseases of the brain (one whose testimony in the Guiteau case has made his name prominent before the world), examined the boy. He said that his brain was completely honeycombed with inflammation, but could promise no relief. He advised his removal to an asylum. To this I could not give my consent, as long as I had strength left me to care for him, and thoroughly disheartened and almost helpless, I continued my weary vigils.

At this juncture I consulted Dr. R. C. Flower. A very few minutes in his examining room soon convinced me that at last I was in the presence of one who could justly be named "a master of his art."

My boy's whole physical life seemed to him an open book. He recalled to me an attack of scarlet fever which had occurred when the child was but 3 years of age, and told me that then were planted the germs which had since developed and caused all his trouble; that the inflammation was due to the presence of a myriad of parasites, and assured me that he could cure him. His knowledge of the case and his confident assurances so encouraged me that I arranged with him for a course of treatment, which I began immediately. That very night was a turning point in my existence, for from that time until the present Eddie has continued to improve.

Before the course of treatment was out he told me that his work was accomplished, and that all my boy needed now was to take his place among other boys, to go to school, run, play and develop naturally. I left Dr. Flower's office after the most pleasant half hour in my life, with the great tears of joy chasing each other down my cheeks and a heart overflowing with gratitude to the "Giver of good gifts" who had endowed this man with a knowledge and power that seemed almost divine in its magnitude and strength. My son is now attending school regularly, and holds his own, either mentally or physically, with others of his age.

A WONDERFUL CASE.

I interviewed Mrs. Ellen D. Flanders, of 117 Gorham street, Lowell, Mass. She said:

I have been examined by 18 physicians, representing all the different schools, and have been under treatment by half of them.

My trouble was pronounced "congested gall stones passing through the liver," and for all these years I have had from two to three spasms each week of my life. I haven't words to portray the terrible pain at these times. They so reduced my strength and vitality that for the last three years I have been but the merest shadow of my former self, and in utter despair for years I prayed to God to take me home.

As a last resort in my desperation I consulted Dr. R. C. Flower. He told me I was suffering from a fungus growth indicative of cancer, and for that he treated me. The result shows that he was right and they were wrong, for he has cured me, while under their treatment I got worse and worse. Yes, sir, you can use my name; there are hundreds here in Lowell who know me and know what my sufferings have been for years, and if the knowledge that he has saved me will be of any benefit to other suffering souls, in heaven's name spread it wide. I seem enthusiastic, you say. Well, perhaps I am; but if you had been as far inside death's portals as I have been, and had been drawn out and restored to health, hope and happiness by this wonderful man as I have been, you could hardly be less enthusiastic than I am.

THE INCURABLE CURED.

To establish the correctness of a wonderful cure which has lately come to my ear, I visited Miss Emma J. Smith, of Norway, Me. After I explained my visit, she said:

I commenced treatment under Dr. Flower's care March 1, 1884.

I was terribly bloated, and suffered excruciating agony, and could scarcely walk or get about. My disease was tumorous and dropsical, and I had been for months under treatment, but without relief.

When I went to Dr. Flower it was as a last hope, for I had been pronounced as incurable.

His diagnosis differed from that of the other physicians who had examined me, but he gave it as his opinion that he could cure me in about six months.

The six months expired September 1, and here I am, a living example of the truth of his promise. My troubles are all gone. My appetite has returned, and I am growing stronger every day. I have gained thirteen pounds of flesh in the last six weeks, and am once more enjoying life.

Yes, sir, Dr. Flower cured me after every hope had gone, and I certainly consider him the best physician in the country.

IF NO DR. FLOWER, THEN NO E. E. CLARK.

I next visited Edward E. Clark, of Auburndale, Mass. He said:

I have been in business in Savannah, Ga., for several years, but was compelled this spring to give up and come home, being completely broken down in health. I have had malaria in all its forms. My last attack was what is termed "break-bone" fever. Every bone in my body ached if I made the slightest motion. I had no appetite, and could take no nourishment; would lay for days in a dead stupor, and if aroused would drop right off again. My mother was so alarmed about me that she insisted that I should be taken to Dr. Fowler, of whose ability she had heard glowing accounts. Finally, to gratify her, I was taken into Boston to consult this wonderful man.

My half hour in his consulting room was a revelation to me. He knew me and could describe my ailments better than I could myself. He seemed to go right to the root of the disease, and then followed it up, describing its ramifications and effects. His intimate knowledge of my condition convinced me that he knew what he was about, and I placed myself in his hands with full confidence in his ability to cure me. The result shows that my faith was well founded. I fully believe that were there no Dr. Flower there would to day be no E. E. Clark, for just as sure as the sun rises and sets, just that surely was I sinking into my grave, when he took me by the hand and assured me that there was still a future for me.

STILL ANOTHER.

Mrs. Charles R. Conn, 494 Main street, Fitchburg, Mass. When I first saw Dr. Flower in the fall of 1882, I had been suffering for sixteen months with a serious trouble of the liver, attended with a considerable amount of cancerous humor, my whole system being completely deranged. I was utterly prostrated, being unable to walk across the room. The physicians of Fitchburg were unable to do anything for me, and in my large circle of relatives and friends, my mother alone believed that I could live three months. My pain and suffering were indescribable, and at times it seemed as though death would be a welcome relief. While in this condition I was taken into Boston to see Dr. Flower.

His examination of my case was, to me, simply wonderful. Had he been with me during every hour of my illness, he could not have described my ailments any better. He showed the most intimate knowledge of my condition, and promised me a certain cure. I remained in Boston under his care for eight weeks, at the end of which time I was so thoroughly recovered that I came back home a new woman. I continued taking his remedies, to strengthen and tone up the system, for another month, and then, feeling no further need for them, discontinued them. I am to-day heavier and better than I ever was in my life.

I cannot find words to express my appreciation of Dr. Flower. I am thoroughly satisfied that to him I owe my life. It has been my greatest pleasure to recommend him to any of my friends who may have been ill, and I am happy to say that every patient of whom I have any knowledge has been benefited by his treatment.

A letter of inquiry addressed to Byron C. Scoville, 69 North Elizabeth street, Chicago, Ill., brought promptly by mail, the following:

H. P. Wendell, Boston, Mass.:

DEAR SIR—I received your letter of the 5th inst., asking my opinion in regard to the professional ability of Dr. R. C. Flower of your city. I would say two years ago last January I was taken sick. I applied to the best physicians in this city, both allopathic and homeopathic; gave each a fair time to study my case, and took their medicines with the strictest regularity, and lived up to the minutest direction. But it was all to no purpose. I spent nearly eighteen months in the pine regions of Wisconsin and the Colorado mountains for my health, but returned home an invalid. I was at last forced to keep my room. My physician, an intelligent and skillful gentleman, told me frankly there was no hope for me. I heard of Dr. Flower and I started immediately for Boston, arriving there more dead than alive. I saw the doctor. He asked me no question, but told me how long I had been sick, the various diseases I had been treated for, such as dyspepsia, cancer of the stomach and kidney diseases. He said modestly that he thought he could help me, but would not say cure me. He gave me medicine, and from the first week I commenced to improve. I returned home after an absence of only two weeks, surprising my family with my improved condition, and from that day to this they have joined me in praising Dr. Flower. He did more good than I and my friends imagined mortal man could do. Since then I have not been absent a day from the office from sickness, which has been more than a year, and I am now enjoying better health than I have for years.

I believe him equal, if not superior, to any man on earth in his profession. If he treats you and you live as he dictates, you will be another of the throng that say, "All praise to Dr. R. C. Flower."

Dr. Flower has of late so arranged the business of his practice and perfected his system of work that he is able to take a trip occasionally to the West and South, stopping a day or two at the principal cities, thus enabling thousands of his patients who are unable to go to Boston and yet need to see him to consult him personally. Sometimes he goes in his own car, taking on and off at the different stations his patients as he tours though the country. At the hotels he is always crowded with patients, or those who desire to become patients, many of them coming hundreds of miles to see him. His practice at his office during his absence is under the management of his brother and other associates. It would always be well for those who contemplate visiting his office to first ascertain by wire or letter if he is at home. His system of treatment is so perfect that he is enabled to treat his patients with almost the same success through the mail as if under his own personal supervision. Dr. Flower is a small, smooth-faced man, though with a perfectly developed physique and very large head. He is quick in his movements and in his perception.

BY WHAT POWER

do you perform these mighty cures? I asked him not long ago. This is the question everybody asks, he replied, laughingly. I don't know that I can tell you exactly. You seem to do the work of a great many men and never take rest; are you not afraid you will soon wear out? No, sir, I am not. But I would rather wear out than die like a good many so covered

WITH RUST.

About how many patients have you, doctor? A little over 27,000. How many examinations have you made? Over 116,000. Do you like your profession? Yes, very much. I enjoy it as perhaps no man ever enjoyed anything.

A case came under my observation once which amused me very much. Two men, both from Vermont and neighbors, came to see Dr. Flower—one about himself, the trouble being of a paralytic and rheumatic nature; the other for his wife (she accompanying him), her trouble being cancer and bronchitis. They were delighted with the examination, and were eager for treatment, but wanted to know first what the charge would be.

I will charge you, the doctor said to the man with paralysis and rheumatism, $500 for a full course of six months' treatment, and you (to the other man) for your wife $1,000, and she will require eight months' treatment. Perfectly outrageous, they replied; never pay it in the world. Very good, replied the doctor; you are the interested parties and must be the judge. I cannot treat you the way you should be treated for anything less. I could treat you the way you have been treated for nothing, but would do you no good; you have both been doctoring a long time and steadily growing worse. You have made

ALL THE MISTAKES

you can afford to; one more and it will be your last. You have come to me as a last resort, I spare nothing within my reach to save my patient. If I take the case you should be willing to pay a reasonable sum, or at least secure me from loss if I assume the responsibility. Strange indeed, are some people; they will pay willingly to save their stock or keep up their farm, but grudgingly to save a wife or themselves. They both took treatment and recovered remarkably fast. A few months later they revisited Dr. Fowler's office, bringing several of their sick neighbors for treatment. The old gentleman whose wife had been treated, told me he did not begrudge the $1,000, and thought at the time it was cheap, but he hated to pay anybody his first price; that if Dr. Flower had asked $2,000 and fell to $1,000, he would have been highly pleased, and he should always believe that the doctor can see if a man is trying to fool him, the same as he does the physical condition. A Methodist presiding elder told me the following story, and it is

TOO GOOD TO KEEP.

I was sitting, he said, in Dr. Flower's office, No. 1,752 Washington street, Boston, Mass., when an old German from New York, by the name of Peters, entered with his son. He seemed very much excited. In a few minutes the doctor entered the reception room. The old gentleman, supposing he was some student or young man connected with the office, turned to the doctor and said: "See here, young man, here is a dollar; put it in your pocket and go and tell Dr. Flower that there is a gentleman that must see him right away." Dr. Flower, hardly able to suppress his laughter, told him to keep his dollar, but he would try and have the doctor see him very soon. Everybody in the room laughed heartily, but the old man was ignorant as to the cause.

The doctor soon returned and introduced himself to the old gentleman as Dr. Flower. He seemed plagued—half vexed at first (he was expecting to see an old man, and, as he told me himself, a very old man). "I want you to see my lip; I am afraid I must die. Bad cancer, bad cancer; all mine doctors say

I MUST DIE.

I give you $5,000 to cure my lip—$5,000 down in the hand to cure my lip." The doctor examined the lip and gave it as his opinion that the physicians had been mistaken; that it was not a cancer. Then taking a small vial, from his case he applied a drop of the liquid to the cancer. In a few minutes after it had dried, Dr. Flower brushed off the dead scaly substance, and placing a mirror in the old gentleman's hand, said: Now look at your lip. It was a clean, smooth, healthy sore. Then applying a healing ointment, gave the old gentleman instructions to return in a week or ten days. At the expiration of the allotted time the old German came back to the office intoxicated with delight. His lip was entirely well, and after expressing his gratitude (in German dialect) he pulled out his well-stuffed wallet and asked Dr. Flower what he must pay. Oh, about $200, said the doctor. Great, God! $200! Did that little amount of treatment cost you $200? No, replied the doctor, it did not cost me anything scarcely. I did not charge you for the small amount of treatment, but I charged you for *what* to do for your lip. The old gentleman paid the bill smilingly, and said he had forgotten his agreement to pay $5,000, and he had now saved $4,800.

H. P. W.

In the Boston *Globe*, Nov. 16, 1884.

Woman Suffrage.

Fred Douglass was the principal speaker Wednesday night at the annual convention of the woman suffrage association of Rhode Island. Noting the objection that women ought not to vote because they could not fight, he said that "slugger" Sullivan ought to have more authority than the President of the United States, for he had more muscle. The former slave-holders of the South, said Douglass, asserted that intelligence ought to rule. The advocates of women suffrage could take them at their word. The ballot had been given the negroes, while it was denied to women, ten times more intelligent than negroes. Owing to causes over which they had no control, negroes were a thousand years behind the age, and if the government should build a school house on every hill top for freedmen and maintain schools one hundred years, the government could not atone for the wrong it had done in allowing the negro race to have been denied opportunities for education. Douglass argued that woman suffrage would have the effect of purifying politics, as woman had purified literature and art.

ED. NOTICE.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of the RURAL NEW-YORKER in another column. It is a wide-awake farmer's paper, owned and edited by live, practical working farmers, who own and farm 380 acres experimentally. On this all new things are carefully tested, and the results faithfully reported in the RURAL. Really new and valuable seeds are selected from those tested, and annually from six to eight kinds are given free to its subscribers. In this way it has done much to benefit the farmers and advance their interests. Our only wonder is that everybody does not take the RURAL and share in these good things.

Democratic Frauds in Chicago.

It is rumored in Chicago that detectives engaged on the ballot forgery case have secured a confession from two of the participants in the fraud, and that complete details for the conviction of all those concerned will be ready for presentation to the federal grand jury.

Attention is called to ad in another column. Wanted agents for sale of new Carpet Fastener.

$20,000.00!

"Ladies' Journal" Bible Competition, No. 9.

During the year ending with September last, the proprietor of the LADIES' JOURNAL has given a very large and valuable lot of rewards to his subscribers, aggregating an immense amount of money. We are sure that the Pianos, Organs, Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Tea Sets, Books, &c., &c., have given great satisfaction. A good deal of excitement has been caused by the advent of some of these costly prizes into the towns and villages of Canada and the United States. They have been sent to all parts almost of the two countries, quite a number even going to England and other distant places. Full lists of the winners are always published in the LADIES' JOURNAL immediately at the close of each competition, names of winners are given in full, together with the street and number, where possible, so inquiry can readily be made by those who are doubtful. There can be, therefore, *no fraud*. We can positively testify to the fairness of the matter ourselves, as we know everything is carried out exactly as promised. For the benefit of those of our readers who desire to compete, we give the plan in detail.

To the fifteen hundred persons who correctly answer the following Bible questions will be given, without extra charge, except for freight and packing of goods, beyond the regular half-dollar yearly subscription, the beautiful and costly rewards named below. We will give the Bible questions that require to be answered, first.

THE BIBLE QUESTIONS.

1. Where are HORSES first mentioned in the Bible?
2. Where are CATTLE first mentioned in the Bible?

They are not very difficult, but require a little study to look them up. So don't delay; the sooner you answer them the better. Here you have the list of first rewards. Number one in the list will be given to the sender of *the first correct answer* to those two Bible questions. Number two to the sender of *second correct* answer, and so on till all this series of first rewards are given out.

THE FIRST REWARDS.

1. Six Hundred Dollars in Gold Coin	$600
2. One Grand Square Piano, by a celebrated maker	600
3 and 4—Two Grand Square Pianos	1,000
5 and 6—Two Fine-Toned, 10-Stop Cabinet Organs, by a celebrated firm	500
7, 8 and 9—Two Fine Quadruple-Plate Silver Tea Services—six pieces and one Five O'clock Tea Service	300
10 to 15—Six Gentlemen's Solid Gold Stem-winding and Stem-setting Genuine Elgin Watches	600
16 to 20—Five Ladies' Solid Gold Stem-winding and Stem-setting Genuine Elgin Watches	450
21 to 30—Ten Renowned Williams' Singer Sewing Machines	600
31 to 40—Ten Gentlemen's Solid Hunting-case or Open faced, Coin Silver Watches	300
41 to 50—Ten Solid Quadruple Silver-plate Cake-Baskets, elegant designs	200
51 to 100—Fifty Dozen Sets of Heavy Silver-plated Teaspoons	400
101 to 310—One Hundred and Thirty Elegantly Bound Volumes of Tennyson's Poems	390
311 to 500—One Hundred and Ninety Well-bound Volumes of World's Cyclopedia, a library in itself	570

Then follows a series of *middle rewards* which will be given in this way: At the close of the competition all the answers received will be counted by three disinterested persons, when to the sender of the middle correct answer (of the whole list) will be given number one of these *middle rewards*. To the next correct answer following the middle one will be given number two, the next correct one number three, and so on till all these middle rewards as enumerated below are given away. Here is the list of

MIDDLE REWARDS.

1—Seven hundred and fifty dollars in gold coin	$750
2, 3 and 4—Three magnificent Grand Square Pianos, by a celebrated maker	1,650
5, 6 and 7—Three fine-toned Cabinet Organs, by a celebrated maker	750
8, 9, 10 and 11—Four Ladies' Solid Gold stem-winding and stem-setting Watches	400
12 to 17—Six elegant Quadruple Plate Hot Water or Tea Urns	300
18 to 30—Thirteen elegant, Heavy Black Silk Dress Patterns	520
31 to 50—Twenty elegant Black Cashmere Dress Patterns	240
51 to 60—Ten Pairs Fine Lace Curtains	100
61 to 90—Thirty Quadruple Plate Cruet Stands	300
91 to 257—One Hundred and Sixty-seven Elegant Rolled Gold Brooches	500
258 to 600—Three Hundred and Forty-three beautifully bound Volumes Shakespeare's Poems	1,029

After these follow the Consolation Rewards, when, to the sender of the very last *correct answer* received *in this competition* will be given *number one* of these Consolation Rewards named below. To the next to the last correct one will be given number two, and so on till all these are given away.

THE CONSOLATION REWARDS.

1—Five Hundred Dollars in Gold Coin	$500
2, 3 and 4—Three Fine Grand Square Pianos	1,500
5, 6 and 7—Three elegant Cabinet Organs, by a celebrated maker	750
8 to 10—Three Fine Quadruple Plate Tea Services	300
11 to 18—Eight Ladies' Solid Gold Hunting-case genuine stem-winding and stem-setting genuine Elgin Watches	800
19 to 29—Eleven Heavy Black Silk Dress Patterns	590
30 to 90—Forty-one Fine Black Cashmere Dress Patterns	442
91 to 150—Sixty Dozen Sets Silver-plated Teaspoons	360
151 to 290—One hundred and forty elegant rolled gold brooches	560
291 to 400—One hundred and ten fine silver plated butter knives or sugar spoons	110

This altogether forms one of the most attractive and reasonable plans we have ever seen. The aim of the proprietor of the *Ladies' Journal* is, of course, to increase his circulation. In fact, he says so, but adds that he also hopes to encourage the study of the Bible, but frankly states that this part of the plan is not his sole aim, and goes on to explain that he has lost so much by dishonest agents, and has spent so much in valuable premiums to encourage them to send large lists, that hereafter he has decided to give all these things *direct* to subscribers for answering those Bible questions. Aside from the rewards offered you are sure to be pleased with your half-dollar investment, as the *Ladies' Journal* consists of twenty pages of the choicest reading matter, and contains the sum and substance of many of the high-priced fashion papers and magazines published in the States, and all for the low price of half a dollar, or one year's subscription. It also contains two pages of the newest music, short and serial stories, household hints, fashion articles by the best authorities, finely illustrated. In short, it is about the best monthly publication we know of for anywhere for fifty cents, and is as good as many at a dollar. Be sure to remember that every one competing must send with their answers fifty cents by post-office order, scrip or small coin. They therefore pay *nothing extra* for the privilege of competing for these costly rewards, as fifty cents is the regular yearly subscription price to the *Journal*. The competition remains open only till *fifteenth February* next, and as long as the letter is postmarked where mailed either *on the day of closing* (*15 February*) *or any time between now and then* it will be in time and eligible to compete. You answer this promptly *now* and you may doubtless secure one of the *first rewards*. If you answer *any time* between now and the 15th of February you may secure one of the middle rewards, and even if you answer on the last day (15th Feb.) and you live a good distance from Toronto, 15 days being allowed after date of closing for letters to reach the office from distant points, you are almost certain to secure one of the consolation rewards. At all events we most heartily recommend it, and trust many of our readers will avail themselves of this excellent opportunity of securing at once an excellent publication and a possibility of a piano, organ, gold watch, silver tea set or some other of the many rewards offered. The address is *Editor of the Ladies' Journal*, Toronto, Canada. Don't delay attending to this, but *do it now*, and you will not regret it, you may depend.

The Kentucky Scourge.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal's* correspondent telegraphs from Mt. Pleasant, Harlan county, that the scourge in the mountain districts of Kentucky and Virginia is fully as frightful as has been previously described. In Harlan county there have been 200 deaths since the latter part of August, most of them from flux. He estimates that in three Kentucky counties—Harlan, Bell and Knox—there have been 400 deaths. He thinks that the ravages from the disease are more terrible farther east and north. The population in this district is such that the number of deaths has made the proportion of one death to twenty citizens.

Officially Endorsed.

Vol. 8th, Tenth Census, just issued, says: "The *American Agriculturist* is especially worthy of mention, because of the remarkable success that has attended the unique and untiring efforts of its proprietors to extend and increase its circulation. Its contents are duplicated every month for a German edition, which also circulates widely. Read advertisement in another column of this issue.

FREE! Pocket book, 6 Samples of new Goods and Ladies' Guide to fancy work, illustrated, mailed for 6c. for postage. Acme Mfg. Co., Ivoryton, Ct.

Salesmen Wanted, no peddling. $90 a month and expenses selling TEA to DEALERS. Address, Monarch Tea & Novelty Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

12 Hidden Name Cards, 3c. Card Co., Birmingham, Ct.

PHOTS—One set of 3 genuine phots, 50c; 3 sets, $1. E. T. SHAW, Beverly, Mass.

50 Chromo and Motto Cards, with name, no 2 alike for 4 2-ct postage st'mps. World C'd Co, Essex, Ct

25 French Chromo Cards (latest designs), and an elegant fringed Christmas or New Year C'd for 15c. National Publ'ng Works, Box 1136, New Haven, Ct

Will send, postage paid, for $1.25, a horse-shoe with 25 kinds of mineral specimens. MRS. C. M. BROWN, Sherman, Wy. Ter.

40 HIDDEN NAME, perfumed and embossed c'ds, po'ket cal'dar and new s'mples, all 10c, 13 pks and agt's outfit, $1. Clinton & Co., North Haven, Ct

For Sale—Improved land, with machinery, stock, seed and feed, household goods, etc. For particulars, inclose 2-cent stamp. J. C. WILLIAMS, Ypsilanti, Dakota.

LOST VIGOR. Nocturnal emissions and all weaknesses of the generative system speedily and permanently cured by Dr. Miller's Nervine Pills. Sure and safe. One month's treatment, $2; 3 months, with a guarantee of cure, $5. Sent postpaid. Never fails. Address C. W. Miller, P. O. box 58, Phila., Pa.

SILK PIECES FOR PATCHWORK. 75 Pieces, nearly all different, of elegant Silks and Velvets—makes a full yard—sent postpaid for $1.00. The best one dollar package put up. J. L. PATTEN, 38 W. 14th street, N. Y.

20 Cards, all hidden name, gold bevel edge, ornamental mottoes, etc., etc., latest styles, all different, one magnificent silk-fringed Christmas, New Year or Birthday Card (this card alone retails at stores at 15 to 25 cents). Agents' sample book of splendid latest styles of cards, price list and large premium list. ALL the above only 20c. Send silver, folded in strong paper. To introduce our goods, we make the above astonishing offer. Send at once. AM. CARD CO., Rodman, N. Y.

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2 LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000	20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000	20,000
20 PRIZES OF	1,000	20,000
50 "	500	25,000
100 "	300	30,000
200 "	200	40,000
600 "	100	60,000
1,000 "	50	50,000
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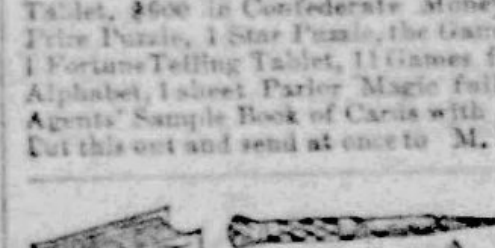

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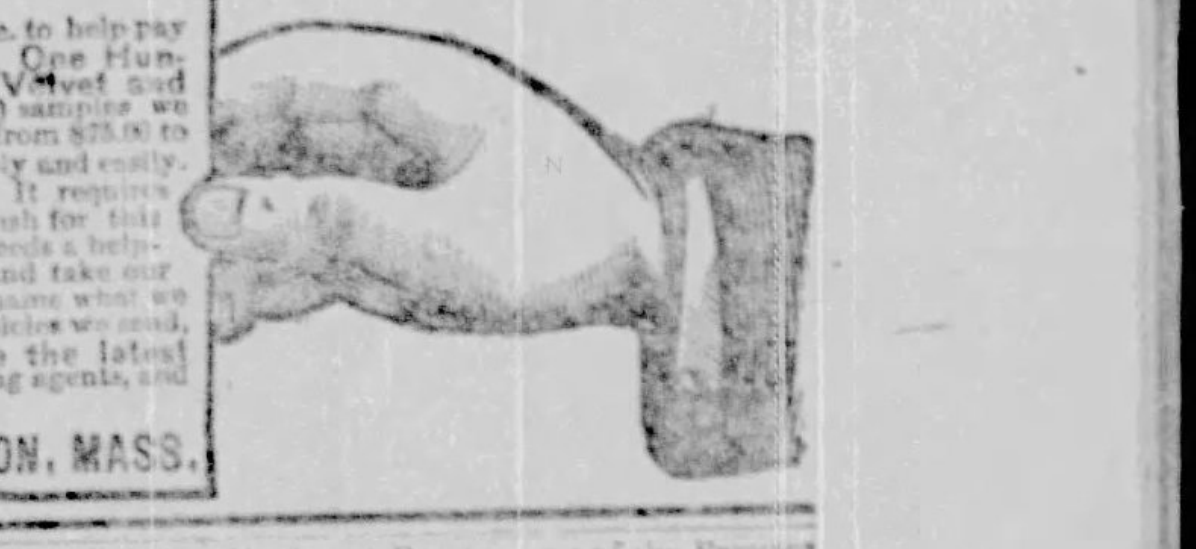

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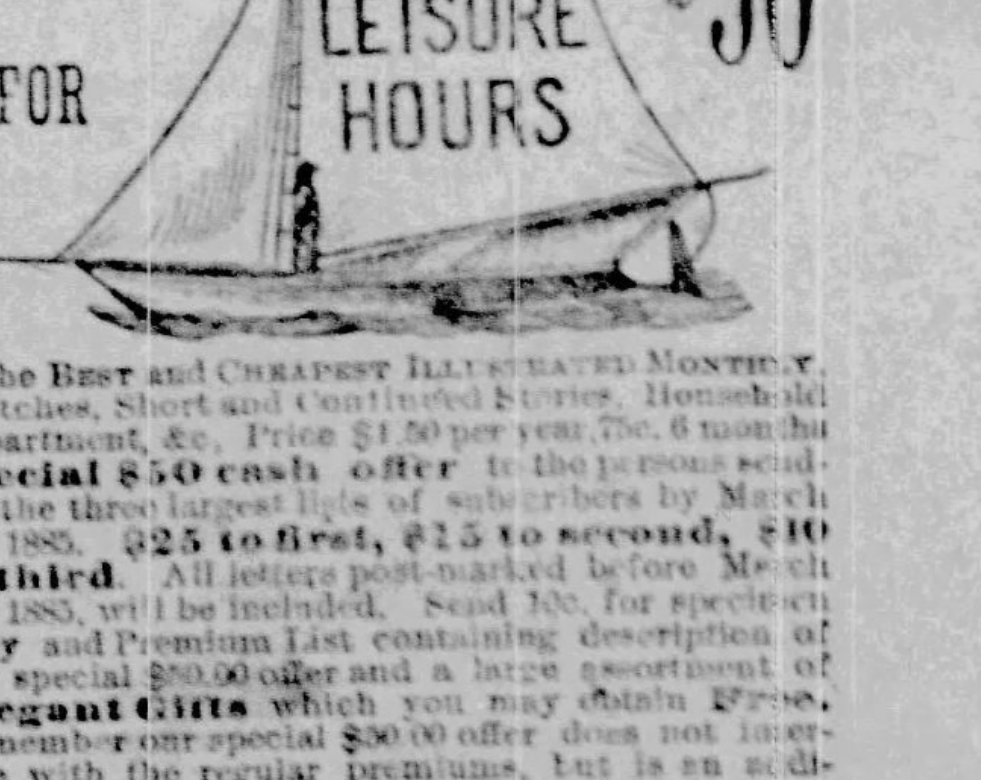

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The Household.

MISS EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR.

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1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.
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WOMAN'S WORK.

WHAT CAN SHE DO?

VIII.

Who that has read Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit" can ever forget the description of the two professional nurses, "Sairey Gamp" and "Mrs. Prig," who take it "turn and turn about, one off and one on," and whose best wish for each other is thus expressed by Mrs. Gamp when saying farewell to Mrs. Prig: "Wishin' you lots of sickness, my darlin creetur, and good places. It won't be long I hope, afore we works together off and on again, Betsey; and may our next meetin' be a large family's where they all takes it reg'lar, one from another, turn and turn about, and has it businesslike."

There is principle for you, and tenderness of feeling.

The picture conjured up by the pen portrait of the immortal Sairey was for long present to my vision when I thought of professional nurses. You remember it:

"She was a fat old woman, this Mrs. Gamp, with a husky voice and a moist eye, which she had a remarkable power of turning up, and only showing the white of it. Having very little neck, it cost her some trouble to look over herself, if one may say so, at those to whom she talked. She wore a very rusty black gown, rather the worse for snuff, and a shawl and bonnet to correspond. In these dilapidated articles of dress she had, on principle, arrayed herself, time out of mind, on such occasions as the present; for this at once expressed a decent amount of veneration for the deceased, and invited the next of kin to present her with a fresher suit of weeds,—an appeal so frequently successful, that the very fetch and ghost of Mrs. Gamp, bonnet and all, might be seen hanging up, at any hour of the day, in at least a dozen of the second-hand clothes shops about Holborn. The face of Mrs. Gamp—the nose in particular—was somewhat red and swollen; and it was difficult to enjoy her society without becoming conscious of a smell of spirits. Like most persons who have attained to great eminence in their profession, she took to hers very kindly; insomuch, that, setting aside her natural predilections as a woman, she went to a lying-in or a laying-out with equal zest and relish."

Thank Heaven, it has been banished. Deadly sickness came into the family. Worn and weak and weary each member, one after another, was compelled to give up the care of the loved one until the presence of a nurse was imperatively demanded. She came; she saw; she conquered, not only the pain and anguish of the sick one, but she laid my prejudices at rest forever. The image of Sairey Gamp vanished and in its stead came and stayed that of a quiet, pleasant faced woman with deft hands and noiseless step, alert and watchful, whose very presence in the sick room was inspiriting and full of hope, always with resources born of training and experience at hand, and using a gentle authority to forbid what would interfere with the progress of the patient towards recovery.

Time was, and not long ago, when it was felt to be a cruel thing to put a sick member of the family in the care of a hired nurse. Love must be the ministrant in all cases, and so day after day, and night after night, tired mothers, worn out wives and anxious sisters, kept ceaseless vigil until not infrequently overtaxed nature succumbed, brain and nerves cried out in agony, and another sick one was to be cared for. Sometimes life-long suffering has been the result of this devotion, when a competent nurse would have done better for the invalid and saved all of the terrible strain upon the hearts and bodies of the well ones of the family. Love is not always a necessary element in this service, nor does it give the best. Often it is inexperienced, and over anxiety paralyzes the judgment, and hinders instead of helping the patient, and this is coming to be understood better and better. Nurses of the Gamp and Prig pattern are not wanted, but intelligent, well-trained women who have learned their profession and are true to their duties are now in demand everywhere. They have no difficulty in finding constant employment with good compensation.

Careful preparation, however, is needed for this work. It is true that some people have a special aptitude for caring for the sick. There seems to be healing in their very touch; and they know immediately how to meet any emergency. These natural gifts, supplemented by careful training, with powers broadened and strengthened by knowledge and the experience gained under skilful teachers will make a nurse far more efficient, and her services more desirable. In the esteem of the most highly educated physicians the vocation of such a nurse stands next to their own. In the minds of those who know much of sickness, and what is accomplished by intelligent, conscientious nursing, it stands equal.

The ranks of the profession are not filled. There is plenty of room for those who are fitted for the work, and are willing to enter it with a will. It is arduous, oftentimes repulsive, but always remunerative, while there are many things that are pleasant. And now I am going to instruct those of my readers who are looking around for an occupation and feel an inclination in that direction, what steps to take in order to be well prepared for the duties and to obtain a working position. First, I want to tell you something about the training schools for nurses.

In Europe most of the nursing is done by the religious orders, but in Germany and England, and very lately in Italy, training schools in connection with hospitals are in operation, and send out every year numbers of efficient nurses not at all upon the Sairey Gamp pattern.

In this country the first course of systematic instruction was given more than eight years ago in the New York Hospital by Dr. Valentine Seaman, who saw the absolute necessity of supplementing the physician's work with careful and intelligent nursing. The evils of having patients often cared for by coarse and ignorant people in the intervals of their manual labor as servants, was distressfully apparent, and he took this new departure. His class numbered 24, and he gave them a course of 26 lectures upon those things that seemed the most necessary, using a manikin for illustration. Later he published a book containing these lectures and whatever other things increased experience showed to be desirable. From this little beginning may be dated the interest which has resulted in the establishment of regular schools in several other places.

For many years, however, comparatively little was done outside of New York and Philadelphia and even in those places there were no separate establishments for this purpose. In 1873, three training schools were opened at almost the same time in New York, New Haven and Boston, and from then until now the interest in the matter has deepened until there are at present 22 of these schools in sixteen different cities and employing over 150 different instructors. They have sent forth already about 1,200 graduates and the number entering each year is constantly increasing. It is declared by those who have an opportunity to compare statistics that the mortality in these hospitals to which these schools are attached is largely diminished, and common sense will readily explain the reason. When ignorance directed the carrying out of the physician's instructions, they were likely to be misunderstood and neglected, and often at the critical moments.

Now for the practical steps to be taken by those who desire to enter this profession.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Fancy Work and House Decoration.

Towel Tidy.—Take a piece of plain linen for the center. Upon each end make a deep border of alternate strips of rick-rack and blue satin ribbon each 2½ ins. in width. Cut the last row of satin ribbon in squares so as to fold back and form points and finish them with plush balls or tassels. When the center is soiled the ends are to be ripped off while it is washed and ironed.

Door Panels.—Get two large pasteboard boxes and cut the bottoms out the size of the panels you want upon the door. Cover these with white silesia neatly, and around the edges paste on a binding or border of crimson or black velvet. Upon the centers arrange boquets of pressed ferns and autumn leaves, fastening them on with mucilage. Sew ribbon or cord to the upper corners to hang them up by. These make pretty and inexpensive Christmas gifts.

Clothes Brushes.—Take a strip of hair cloth—a piece from old, worn-out furniture will do—1½ yds. long and 6 ins. wide. Ravel 1½ ins. each side of the piece, then roll it up tightly as possible. Over the unraveled center left put a piece of crimson plush, which can be embroidered or not, as any one chooses. Put a satin ribbon an inch wide from edge to edge of the plush to make a loop to hang it up by. Fasten the ends under a little bow each side.

Handkerchief Case.—Cut a square of bright blue satin and in each corner embroider or paint a pretty spray of flowers. Line this with crinoline, and over this quilted scarlet satin. Turn over the four corners so they will exactly meet in the center. Around the edge double box plait satin ribbon and lay it over a gathered edge of some pretty lace. Put a button and loop on alternate corners so the loops will cross each other and fasten the case. Fasten a bow of ribbon on so as to cover the loops when closed.

A Rug.—I will give description of a rug I have just finished. Cut polygon-shaped (8-sided) blocks 4 inches across. Now work with yarn in round shape, ½ red and ½ dark blue, my cloth being an old light coat. Cut squares of black to fit the corners about 2 ins. square. Join in seam, line with old carpet and put cross-threads of red yarn to tack the lining and black squares together. Work buttonhole stitch around the edge of rug. Another is to cut 6-sided and work the same, only omit black squares, as they join nicely together without.—DOLLY DEE.

Several Things.—I have gained so much valuable information from the HOUSEHOLD department of the BLADE, that I shall be very glad if anything I can contribute will be of benefit to others.

To knit double heel to stocking, (asked for in last issue by Mrs. F. H. C.) knit same as usual from right side. Going backward, take off every alternate stitch, without knitting, taking of the first one and knitting the last, and being particular to take off the same one every time across. Knit seam or purl stitch.

Directions in a recent BLADE for making a work basket from a small wash stand, are very nice for one who has the stand, but for one who has not a very good substitute may be found by fastening together the bottoms of two peach baskets, and lining the upper one, and covering the whole with furniture chintz, put on with a little fullness, and a heading at the top, and drawn under and fastened with tacks at bottom. Tie a ribbon around center, arrange hanging pockets for the reception of thread, buttons, etc., from the top outside, and the result is very useful, very pretty and very cheap.—M. A. P.

Knitting and Crocheting.

Knitting Abbreviations—k, knit; p, purl or seam; p2 tog, purl two together; n, narrow; s and b, slip and bind; t t o, throw thread over: b, bind; o, over; sl, slip.

Crocheting Abbreviations—l, loop; s c, single crochet; d c, double crochet; ch st, chain stitch; cl ch st, close chain stitch; d c st, double chain stitch; p, picot; r c, ribbed crochet; c t st, crossed treble stitch; sh st, shell stitch; o s st, open shell stitch; t, treble; sh c, short crochet.

Double Oak Leaf Lace.—Cast on 17 stitches, knit across plain. 1st row—sl 1—k 1—to 2—p 2 tog—k 2—to 2—n—to 2—n—k 2—to 2—n—to 2—n—k 1; 2nd row—sl 1—k 2—p 1—k 2—p 1—k 2—n—p 1—n—p 1—k 2 to 2—p 2 tog—k 2; 3d row—sl 1—k 1—to 2—p 2 tog—k 3—to 2—n—k 3—to 2—n—to 2—k 1; 4th row—sl 1—k 2—p 1—k 2—p 1—k 3—n—p 1—n—p 1—k 3—to 2—p 2 tog—k 2; 5th row—sl 1—k 1—to 2—p 2 tog—k 4—to 2—n—to 2—n—k 4—to 2—n—to 2—n—k 1; 6th row—sl 1—k 2—p 1—k 2—p 1—k 4—n—p 1—n—p 1 k 4—to 2—p 2 tog—k 2; 7th row—sl 1—k 1—to 2—p 2 tog—k 5—to 2—n—k 12; 8th row—k 12—n—p 1—k 5—to 2—p 2 tog—k 2; 9th row—sl 1—k 1—to 2—p 2 tog—k 17—n; 10th row—Bind off 5. Now you have 16 on your left hand needle and one on your right—k 12 to 2—p 2 tog—k 2.—to 2 means thread over twice.—H. L. B.

To Make a Pretty Hood.—I am very glad to send "Jennie Lind" the directions for making a very pretty hood.

Get a crochet hook, about twelve inches long, and crochet a chain of 24 stitches.

1st row—Put hook in first stitch on your way back, and hold it there, just below the hook, with the left-hand thumb and forefinger, letting go with the right. Take the yarn in the right hand and throw it over the hook and forefinger twice, or more, the last time drawing the yarn between the hook and finger, back in place (throw the yarn from you), then draw the hook, with all the yarn that is around it, through the the stitch, and then draw out your finger. Every stitch is the same in first row.

2d row—Now you have your hook full of stitches. Take them off as in the afghan stitch, by throwing the yarn over the hook and draw through the first stitch, and the same with the next.

3d row—Same as first, only be sure and put the hook through both loops which are on top, as in the afghan stitch. It will be smooth on the wrong side, and a great many loops on the other. Be sure and keep the sides straight till you get it long enough to reach from the back of the head about 28 rows of loops.

Now join a chain of about 40 stitches on each side of this, and crochet from one end to the other, about nine rows. This forms the piece to go from one side to the other. Sew the sides to the back on the inside over and over with yarn. Now crochet two strips of seven stitches wide and join them together at the ends where you finish, and sew this around the face, as you did the back, having both strips long enough to reach from the top of the forehead to the neck. Crochet another strip as long and wide as you like, and put in a horseshoe shape on top, and put a bow with long loops where the ends nearly come together. Crochet a piece around the neck, of any fancy stitch and as wide as you like.

It is very pretty made of Shetland wool used double. It will take two skeins.

If "Jennie" will send me the initials T. N. B. and those stitches I would be greatly obliged.—MRS. T. N. BONER, Chester, Thayer Co., Neb.

We shall have to ask once more those who send 25 cents to Miss Emily S. Bouton for "Fancy Work and House Decoration," to write their address as plainly as possible; that is, the name, town, county and state. Some letters have been received enclosing stamps, but without any signature of any kind attached to the order.

Correspondence.

PARTIALITY.—After reading the HOUSEHOLD, (I always read that first) I went and looked at the paper again, to see where the lady lived that wrote about mothers hating their own children. I thought it must be in the South Sea Islands or some other uncivilized country. The mother that selects one child to beat and scold and call vile names, I am very thankful to say I have never met, and I am not so very young either. Even the brute mother loves, and will risk her life for her young.

My own kind, loving mother indulged the little sick sister most, not because she loved her best, or cared more for her future, but because of her great need of the most watchful, tender care. I have not one envious feeling as I think of the lonely little grave in Kansas that I have never seen. I can not but think that the sister's advice is entirely unnecessary, as no mother that reads the BLADE would be guilty of any such conduct.—MARTHA.

FROM AN INVALID.—To "Lilly of the Valley" and friends of the HOUSEHOLD:—I read some time ago Miss Sarah A. Stanton's letter and my sympathies went out for her. I felt for her as only one invalid, who has been shut in for years debarred from the promises and pleasures of life, can feel for another in the same situation. Six years ago, while in my 21st year, I had to give up all the bright beauty which present life always holds for the young, and which the future promises, and take up in their stead the pain and weariness of an invalid's life. The suffering of the body is subordinate, often times, to what we suffer in mind, when we see the present going from us, the future come and go, without hope or promise for us; for we know there is but one youth, one middle age in life, then comes old age.

I feel that there are many invalids who have even less to make life bright than I, and when I read Miss Stanton's letter to the HOUSEHOLD I could realize the weary waiting, longing and wishing for a comfortable chair. But if the means for obtaining it are to be gotten by the painful work of her own feeble hands, I fear the pain worked into that chair may overcome its comforts when obtained. The thought also came to me, Can not we of the HOUSEHOLD help in some way? I did not give my thought words at the time. And now "Lilly of the Valley" has come forward with her kind heart and sympathy, and expressed the same idea. I am sure we can help Miss Stanton, if only a little, and a little help to one so weary will give so much cheer. I would like to have "Lilly of the Valley" give us her idea in regard to some organized plan for doing something at the earliest opportunity. Let us all do something, and that soon.—AN INVALID.

A Weak Back Cured.—Many times have I wished to join the charmed circle of the HOUSEHOLD, but have never attempted until now, when noticing a request for help for a weak back, from Rose Geranium, will try and state how I strengthened mine. The cause, I supposed, was standing so much in the school room, but the real cause was the weight of clothing hanging from about my waist. Clothing of either old or young must be supported from the shoulders. I did not find it wholly necessary to throw aside the corset, especially in winter, but left them lax enough to eat a hearty dinner and still have room. Then plenty of exercise, bringing into use muscles that have from disease had no strength. Calisthenics for two or three minutes on arising, and at night bathing the back with hot salt and water. A change of climate was perhaps of great benefit to me, and my second summer in this North Dakota found me scurrying over the prairies on horseback. This sort of exercise restores the muscles and glow to the cheeks.—LASSIE.

FROM THE FAR-OFF LAND.—Will you receive a caller from this "far-off land? Ah! me. Can it be a year and over since I last talked to my sisters! But, a year it is, and no joking. How I wish some of those anxious sisters who want to know "What shall I do to make my Callas bloom," would come to this portion of California and gaze upon the flowers one sees every day, all the year around, in the yards. Great rose trees with different colored bloom; hedges of geraniums of all hues; borders of "Callas" with their waxy flowers, not to mention the numerous other varieties. I am sure they would go home and proceed to throw away their sickly plants.

Now, no one can sympathize more deeply than I for I was in the situation until coming here, but as we cannot all be in California, it's well to try and be happy wherever our lot is cast.—M. A. P., Pasadena, Cal.

Many thanks for the kind words with which the writer closes the above letter.—ED.

A PROPOSITION.—Is there room for one more in the HOUSEHOLD. I want a warm corner, for I am from Dakota, and this is the best place in all the world to keep away from, and nothing to come for. There is Miss Sarah A. Stanton, of Otselia, N. Y., that has been shut in so many years. Sisters, cannot we help her to a chair? If every lady that reads the BLADE would send her a two cent postage stamp, they would never miss it, and they would soon buy her a chair. Now ladies, I want to make you an offer. To the lady that sends her the most stamps by the first of January, 1885, I will give an oil painting, one that she will not be ashamed to hang in her parlor. I will write to Miss Stanton and ask her to keep count of all stamps with address of each lady and send the address of the lady that sends the most to the HOUSEHOLD and I will forward the picture to her.

Ladies, two cents is very little to you, but it may bring a world of comfort to a dear sick woman.

If "Aunt Ruth" will send her address I will send her some pumpkin seeds of pumpkins that she can keep fresh all winter by keeping them in a dry cellar.

"Claressa Dening," painting is done with both pen and brushes.

"Georgia" send your address and I will tell you how to bleach ferns. "Lonely" get bone-black to shade your roses. If some of the ladies that want information would send their address to the HOUSEHOLD I could and would often help them. But I am an old woman and don't like to write to the HOUSEHOLD, and perhaps they won't let me in; if they do I may call again.

A widow lady, friend of mine, with one child, would like a home for herself and child. Would prefer keeping house for a widower with not too many children. Is a deserving, tidy woman. It must be a place of respectability. Any person in want of such a woman will receive her address by writing to me. They must be from California, Oregon or Kansas.—MRS. E. F. DAVIS, Scotland, Bon Homme county, Dakota.

Inquiries.

Will some one please tell me how to fasten my rubber rolls to the shafts of my clothes-wringer? The wringer is good as new, except the rubbers turn on the shaft.—TRANSPLANTED.

How often is the word "grandmother" mentioned in the Bible, and where found?—TOPSY.

Will some one tell me how to make a fur cap and muff? I have muskrat, mink, and cat skins prepared, but do not know how to make them up.—A YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER.

Will some reader of the BLADE send directions through the HOUSEHOLD for crtcheting a Tam O'Shanter cap; also a cape for the shoulders?—GYPSY QUEEN.

Will "Elfie Tucker" please send directions for knitted pitcher?—MRS. M. C.

1. What would be a suitable dress for a bride who has very dark hair, gray eyes and is dark complected, and who has worn mourning 18 months for her mother?

2. Should the gloves and hat match the dress or the wrap?

3. If she wears a veil would it be proper to wear it over her face during the ceremony?—EDITH.

1. As you do not tell whether your question refers to a full dress wedding or one in which the traveling dress is to be worn, it is difficult to answer. If full dress a cream color satin or silk would look well, and be appropriate and becoming. If not a deep wine color or a warm rich brown would be pretty. Of course the shade depends somewhat upon the amount of color in your complexion. The fact of having worn mourning make no difference about your dress, if you intend to resume colors when married. If not only white or cream color is desirable.

2. That depends upon circumstances again, what your wrap is etc. However, it is probably safe to say that they should match the dress.

3. A veil is not worn except in full dress. Then it is a long tulle one floating down the back, with sometimes a short one worn over the face during the ceremony and thrown back by the groom when that is over.—ED.

Will some one of the readers of the BLADE answer this Bible question: How many letters are found in both books of the Bible?—MISS CORA SMITH.

Please tell me through the BLADE what will remove black ink stains; also, what will destroy scale lice on house plants. Can any of the readers tell me where I can get the words to a song entitled "The Light of Other Days?" I will send stamps to any one who will send them to me.—Box 166, Clarence, Mo.

Will some one in the HOUSEHOLD please send through your paper a recipe to prevent hair from falling out?—A RECENT SUBSCRIBER, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Will the editor please answer the following questions:

1. If a gentleman asks a young lady to dance with him and she doesn't dance, how should she decline the invitation?

2. If a gentleman should ask a lady to help her off her horse, what should she say, "Thank you," or "If you please." If the former, should she say it before or after being helped off?

3. If a lady is walking and a gentleman, an acquaintance, asks her if she does not want to ride, what should she say? Would it be necessary to thank him more than once? If she didn't want to ride what should she reply?

4. If a gentleman asks a lady if he may escort her home from church how should she accept or decline his company?—BROWN EYES.

1. Say, "Thank you, I do not dance."

2. "If you please," before being helped off, and "Thank you" after.

3. "Say, "Thank you, I should like to very much," if you do want to, and if not, reply, "No, thank you, I prefer to walk," or give the reason why you cannot ride. You can say at the end of your ride, "I have had a pleasant ride and am much obliged."

4. Say, "Thank you, I should be glad of your company," or "Thank you, I have company."—ED.

Will Miss Bouton please inform a country girl who wishes to enter society in town, where she can obtain a good, reliable book on etiquette, something that will teach her what to do, and how to do it? Please also state name and price.—ELINOR.

Send to Locke Publishing Company for "Social Etiquette," just published, enclosing $1. That contains full instructions upon all social matters.—ED.

Answers to Inquiries.

May B. writes to ask whether powders or washes will harm the skin. The opinion of the editor has already been given in "Health and Beauty." It depends altogether upon what they are and how used. Some are poisonous, others not at all. By applying the tests every one can ascertain for herself. A very harmless way to improve the complexion for the time is to bathe the face and neck with rose water and let dry. Then rub cold cream—which you can buy at any druggists—thoroughly over them and let it remain 15 or 20 minutes. Rub it off then with fine white flannel and cover them with baby powder. Be sure that you have the soft baby powder, and no poisonous compound.

Throw oatmeal into warm water and soak the hands in it, then rub cold cream on and wear a pair of old gloves all night.—ED.

Ointment for Broken Chilblains and Chapped Hands—said to be unfailing.—Sweet oil, 1 pt.; Venice turpentine, 2 ozs.; hog's lard, ½ pt.; bees wax, 3 ozs. Put all into a pipkin over a slow fire and stir it with a wooden spoon till the bees wax is all melted and the ingredients simmer. It is fit for use as soon as cold but the longer it is kept the better it will be. For chilblains spread very thin on a soft rag and apply. For chaps on the hands rub it on immediately before going to bed.

The roots of elecampane boiled down dry and then mashed make an excellent poultice for rheumatic pains.—SARAH.

A lady asks for a cure for a weak back. After owning one for 30 years and trying everything for it, I answer, there is no cure. Once weak always weak. There are many things that will relieve, but it will always be an object of care. The possessor of a weak back must avoid over exertion, all excitement, tight clothing and all heavy weights on the hips. I take great care of myself. Have made the laws of health a study and practice them. Even my drawers have straps to them and are supported from the shoulders. I have at present quite comfortable health and appear so well sometimes that people have no suspicion that I am a broken down invalid and censure me because I do not take upon me burdens that I am unable to bear and that would undo all that I have done for myself with much labor and patience.—MISS L., Albany, N. Y.

For Nellie—Use soda and cream tartar, it is healthier than baking powder. Directions for using: To 1 teaspoonful of soda, 2 of cream tartar. Can use milk sweet or sour, or water I use a great deal more, not having milk; cannot use soda with water; must have cream tartar; after once using will never have anything else. When buying cream tartar ask for baking purposes. Hope all the readers will try this as it is to be relied on, if used according to directions.

To "E. F."—I cleaned my stove with common soda. If that will not clean it, you can buy a preparation at the hardware for cleaning nickel plate.—E. W.

How to Knit a Double Heel.—Arrange your stitches for the heel, leaving two more than half the number which the needles contain; then you knit across the heel with the wrong side turned toward you, taking off every other stitch without knitting. If you have an even number of stitches on the heel take off the first and knit the second; if an odd number, take off the two first and knit the third, so that you will always have the last one on the needle knit; then you knit back the other way, knitting all except the first. This will make a beautifully ridged and perfectly double heel.—A. H. M.

Rheumatism is caused in most cases either by excess of acid in the blood or by a lack of it. If caused by too much acid take salycilic acid in moderate doses. If this does not relieve, it will be because the acid condition of the blood is reversed. In that case, suck lemons persistently until relieved.—A PHYSICIAN.

If "Fanny Field" will dry her corn in the oven, letting it cook in the pans, she will never eat corn boiled first and dried in the sun unless she is starved to it. It don't hurt it a bit if it browns a little. If the corn is pretty old just cut the tops of grains off and scrape first down towards the point then turn and scrape the other way. Corn that is so old you can't use for roasting ears is very nice dried this way.—CLARISSA.

To "Kansas Girl": Weave your zephyr on a corn-stock, the same as you would for hair flowers on a knitting-needle, cut, and comb on one side, then the other out smoothly, then comb across the length of wire, begin at the end, combing a little at a time, holding it firmly all the time to keep zepoyr from all pulling out. I hope this can be understood. Report how you succeed.—E. R. B.

I will give to Mrs. C. E. Thayer my remedy for removing warts from the hand. Take a silk thread, holding it at either end, drawing it across the wart, then tie a knot in the thread, then draw across another wart, tying another knot and so one until you have treated all the warts. Then give the thread to your little boy and let him hide it, telling no one the hiding place. When the thread rots the warts disappear. I was successful in removing 45 warts from the hands of a little girl.—GYP.

"M. C." The steam wash boiler is very nice, and will last for eight years if properly taken care of. Some one wants to know how to make boiled custard in a small quantity. I take three eggs, two tablespoonfuls sugar, a little lemon and add more or less milk, according to the amount you wish to make. This rule will make one quart.—A. C.

I would like very much to tell you about my crazy bed blanket I have part completed. I took calico, sewed it together the size of a blanket, then I got my flannel pieces and basted them on the wrong side. After basting about half I sewed them on, then basted the other half and sewed them in the same manner. In this way you can use all waste scraps of flannel, also best parts of worn out garments. This is a nice way, especially for poor people who are not able to buy.—JENNIE.

A French chemist recommends grinding tea like coffee, as it will yield nearly double the amount of exhilarating properties. Also to put a lump of sugar into the teapot with the tea. Those troubled to make good tea might try this.—ED.

Recipes.

Chocolate Creams.—One cupful white sugar, 2 tablespoonfuls milk, ⅛ teaspoonful butter, ⅛ teaspoonful vinegar. Let it melt on the stove. When the sugar is thoroughly melted, put in a little piece of soda not much larger than a pin-head. Then take off and stir till cool. The stirring makes it fine grain, like those you buy. When nearly cold, flavor with vanilla.

Grate the chocolate in a bowl and melt over the teakettle. Never put any water in. Mold into shape with the hands and roll in the melted chocolate. Cool on butter plates or paper.

Chocolate Caramels.—One cupful molasses, ½ cupful sugar, ½ cupful butter, ½ cake chocolate, grated into molasses, etc., 1 tablespoonful vinegar. Boil till just hard, when drop in cold water. Then add ½ teaspoonful soda. Turn out on buttered plates, and cut when cold, cut with a buttered knife.

If "Jennie Lind" will send me her address with stamped envelope, I think I can enlighten her on the white hood question, as I know how to knit one, suitable for a young lady, that is very easy indeed.—ELLA COOK, Frankfort Hill, N. Y.

Cup Cake.—Five cupfuls flour, 2½ cupfuls sugar, 1½ cupfuls butter, 1 cupful milk, 6 eggs, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder. Flavor with vanilla. I wish some good sister would send a recipe for making citron preserves.—READER OF THE BLADE.

Orange Pudding.—To be eaten cold—Cut 4 oranges into small pieces, add ¾ cupful sugar. Make a custard of 1 pt. milk, 1 tablespoonful sugar, and yolks of 3 eggs, and after cold pour over the oranges. Beat whites of eggs and 3 tablespoonfuls sugar and add for frosting. A beautiful frosting for cake can be made without eggs, by using confectioner's sugar, and a very little cold water, stirring in as much sugar as it will admit.—MRS. M. A. P.

Chow Chow.—¼ gal. of green tomatoes cut fine, 2 doz. cucumbers, small, 1 qt. of onions or sets, 6 green peppers, 1 red pepper, 1 oz. of white mustard seed, 1½ ozs. of black mustard seed, ½ oz. of celery seed, 4 tablespoonfuls of ground mustard, 1 lb of sugar, and 1 gal. of vinegar. Boil all one hour. Will a young and inexperienced housekeeper please try and report through the BLADE.—MRS. N. M. INMAN, Freeport, Cowlitz County, W. T.

Fried Meat Cake.—Raw beef, salt and pepper, lard, onion, butter, egg, bread crumbs and potatoes are the ingredients. Chop any kind of lean raw meat (but beef is particularly nice) as you would for sausage, season with salt, pepper, and chopped onion; shape into flat cakes, dip the cakes in egg and bread crumbs, and fry in part butter and lard. Drain on a strainer; have ready a dish of nicely mashed potatoes on which put your beef cakes, and serve.—MRS. L. A.

—The combination, proportion, and process in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla, are peculiar to this medicine, and unknown to others.

Our Young Folks.

MY NEIGHBOR UP STAIRS.

All day long she singeth a song,
My little neighbor, over my head;
And half the night I can see her light
On the opposite houses glimmer red.
And I marvel much what her thoughts may be
Sitting alone in her garret there;
Is ever one of them all of me?—
Of me, alas! with the grizzled hair—
The painter willing and ready to paint
The head of an alderman or a saint,
Should fate or chance to his luckless door
Send one or both with a guinea or more.
And some have whispered, and whisper still:
"Worse daubs than that fellow's our chambers fill."

A week ago, a glimpse of her face
I caught as she passed by my hiding-place,
And - treasured away the light of her eyes
In my heart, and worked it into my skies;
And to-day in the head of my old friend Jack
Blue eyes I have painted instead of black.
An orphan she, this many a year,
Come from the green fields far away,
To toil in the heart of the city here
For a bare subsistence from day to day.
Hearken again to that click, click, click;
Was ever music so sweet before
As the fall of her foot on the trembling floor,
As she plies the treadle, now slow, now quick,
Of the fairy machine that wins her bread?
Ah, little neighbor over my head!
You have your trials, and I have mine—
I rough and bearish, and you divine.
You have your dreams of the present day,
I of the future. Well, who shall say
But that in the ages yet to be
Shall live some proof of my love for thee?
When folks shall say "He could paint a girl
Better, in sooth, than a duke or earl."

I hear her foot on the creaking stair,
Softly she comes: ah, well-a-day!
I might have had a daughter as fair,
Had Love but triumphed and had his way.
I might have found by my lonely hearth
Laughter and music, and joy and mirth;
I might have had—but enough, enough,
Away with the past, and such sorry stuff!
Ah! there she trips with her nimble feet
Over the gutter and down the street.
Yet who, of all the many that pass,
Bestow a thought on my little lass?
Or the grizzled fogey who watches above,
Dreamily murmuring in his love,
"Perchance I may find a daughter yet,
And you a father, my little pet!"

—*Matthias Barr in Cassell's Magazine for December.*

For the Blade Young Folks.

A FAIRY IN SEARCH OF PERFECT PEACE.

BY "OLD OTOE INDIAN."

A Fairy walking visibly through the streets of a great city on this earth, was surprised at the almost universal discontent prevailing. He noticed a few bright and happy-looking faces, tis true, but on entering the hearts of their possessors he always found plenty of cares and troubles, covered up for the moment indeed, but still existing and ready to manifest themselves when provoked. Some of those hearts were very brave, however, and kept their cares very deeply buried, yet none were wholly without them. Now this particular Fairy was very ignorant of the life of a mortal, and because the world itself was so fair and the birds so cheerful, he wondered why human beings could not be perfectly happy, not knowing of the curse on mankind since the fall of Adam and the loss of Eden.

So he resolved to dwell for a certain length of time in the heart of a king, then in a queen, next in a noble—and so on down until he had most thoroughly experienced every phase of human life.

While in the king he found life almost unendurable in less than a week of time; vague whisperings of dissatisfied subjects, foreign dangers threatening continually, warnings of the probable conversion of his realm into a republic, and threats of assassination spoiled all his pomp and luxury—made his grand banquets bitter, his costliest beds uncomfortable, his chariot riding rough, his mighty name and fame a mockery; and when he tried to be a good, just monarch, the sight of so many of his poorer subjects suffering daily for the want of the very things he possessed too much of, yet could not freely give up, conscience smote him with yet keener pains. He thought, "Surely my best nobles, at least, are more blessed than I, for they have enough of comfort, luxury and honors without my responsibilities!"

So he hurried through the life of a queen (finding it a very worrying life anyhow) after leaving the old king, being eager to try the life of a wealthy lord.

But now, alas! he discovered that he envied the ruler, and was continually plotting how to overthrow him! Then he entered another noble, a good man noted for his mild manner and benevolence; and he felt ashamed to think that all his honors (of the worldly sorts) had been inherited, and some of his nearest neighbors called him a hypocrite! In short, though wealthy and good and great, his life was full of sorrow, and he desired such perfect peace and harmony as this planet can not give.

In succession he tried the life of both man and woman in every station, even to the beggar, and in every case he found either want, surfeit, unattainable ambition, disgust, pain or sorrow.

He at last concluded to go through the life of a child, from first awakening up to manhood. Ah, surely now, in innocent infancy, he would realize perfect rest and peace, for so he had been taught in the poetry he had read in his former lives.

But lo! his affectionate and well-meaning mother would sing him to sleep and leave him to attend to her duties; then, awaking and finding himself alone, he would be filled with a nameless terror, and scream until hoarse or ill. And when old enough to begin to toddle about, he would hurt himself in various ways, and wish that he might never have to be dressed, or have his tangled hair combed. When large enough to begin to realize his incompleteness, the desire to grow caused the time to seem O! so slow and dull. And while yet a youth both his fond parents were called over the Dark River away from him, leaving him penniless and at the same time untrained to labor either with hand or brain! O, how gloomy the wide world looked now, how cold and heartless most of the people appeared, how the frost of winter and the heat of summer tortured him! So he rejoiced, grimly, when he lay down in a gutter to die.

The Fairy now was in despair concerning this world's existence; but remembering how, in a Good Book, he had learned of another world called Paradise, he took the boy's spirit hand in his and said:

"Come, friend, we will leave this world now. I find that such a thing as peace—perfect peace never for a moment interrupted—on this earth is actually impossible. Come, we will seek that priceless treasure in a better country—where no mortal can enter till he becomes as a little child. I do not know the way there as yet, but if we earnestly desire it and keep on going, we'll reach it without fail in the Lord's own good time."

Unseen and unheard they plodded slowly and wearily out of the city, walking like mortals, but never looking back, for they were leaving nothing behind that they thought worth a sigh; and after toiling along in a sandy desert, under a burning sun, over rough rocks and hidden thorns, they came to a great cave in which was a terrible roaring, so that they were too frightened to enter; yet they could not turn aside and were still determined not to go back, even a rod. Also a terrible thirst seemed consuming them now, and they cried out for water to drink; whereupon a man robed all in white appeared before them with a large Book, from which issued a stream of water of the color of the sun, but much brighter; and it entered their ears and eyes with exceedingly musical sounds, quenching their thirst and encouraging them.

The apparition then entered the cavern, beckoning them to follow, and they gladly obeyed, but were compelled constantly to hasten in order to keep their guide in view, while monsters of horrible shape and awful size, roaring, bellowing or hissing with rage, were often trying to part them or turn them about. The music which the Book had put in their heads, however, contained something cheerful, so that they were urged onward by it.

At last their way seemed gradually ascending, and became lighter and lighter at every step; also the music in them swelled up more and more sweet, their persecutors grew less and less, and a bright opening appeared before them, in which their guide was seen standing.

When they reached his side they saw they were upon the brink of a chasm black as pitch, no bottom appearing below, nothing to be seen beyond, though, as their eyes became more accustomed to the change, they could faintly discover pale sparks of fire glittering ahead and flitting over—away into the unknown beyond.

"Those," whispered the guide, "are the pure souls of those who have freely given up Earth; fear not the darkness, it is a river, and awfully cold, but it will bear you up (none but the evil ever sink in it very far) and the Prince of the Land of Peace will meet you as soon as you plunge and take you by the hand and lead you safely over, if you have faith. But you must leap off here, calling on His name. If any do not go willingly they are seized and drawn off, when they sink down, down, far below, to the Bottomless Pit, where the Prince of Darkness dwells. Now, my noble brothers, farewell. I hope to meet you soon, on the Other Side."

They could not avoid shrinking back somewhat, at first, but the music within them again encouraged them; and now they more fully comprehended its meaning; it described the glories of the opposite shore, the Perfect Realm.

Lo! they make the dread plunge; unconscious for a while, they at last feel the touch of a warm, gentle yet mighty hand; they arise from the chilly waters, and walk upon the rippling surface in a glorious light, surrounded by beauteous beings of the color of the rainbow, but brighter than the sun; and yet they are not dazzled, for they, too, are glorified. But the Being who leads them, as also all the multitude, no pen or tongue can impress upon mortal mind His sublime beauty or splendor, nor the melody of his voice "like many waters"—so mine will not attempt it even.

They arrive at the shore, whose sands are refined gold, and soar swiftly up over it, more lightly than any birds, to enjoy the scene.

Countless myriads of beautiful, shining beings with snowy wings, and golden, blazing harps in their hands, are roaming about among the celestial trees and flowers singing the praise of the merciful Prince; balmy breezes, laden with countless pleasing perfumes are fanning their wings; scarlet, white, pink, purple and golden fruits, of many sizes and nondescript forms, hung in clusters from trees whose trunks are crystal and and foliage white like snow; spirit birds more brilliant than diamonds flit hither and thither among the ecstatic throng a low, soft, thrilling melody of songs never ending soothe the bright, mirror-like surface of a lake in the midst of a most dazzling, radiant city beyond, farther inland; golden, luminous clouds float slowly overhead, issuing forth from a great white throne in the city; purple mountains are to be seen in the background; and all things in and on the stars of the universe seem near and distinct. Truly a glorious existence, this! And how calm and serene the beings appear, after the turmoil of earth! A smile of ineffable peace and love beams on every face. How cordial the communion between them! How fervid the embrace of friends long severed! How musical, yet how sincere the loud hosannas! How grand—

And now little Charlie (aged 7) who had been dreaming the foregoing, awoke, hearing his mamma calling him to breakfast.

HELPING MOTHER.

BY HELEN AYRE.

"Oh, what a hot, muggy morning! I shall be glad when this dog-day weather is over, for I can scarcely breathe, the air seems so stagnant!" was Ethel Colby's complaining exclamations as she threw open the blinds to her chamber windows one sultry August morning.

It was hot, and the air that sluggishly crept into the daintily furnished upper room scarcely stirred the white lawn curtains or ruffled the pretty brown crimps that graced the head of the young girl who leaned from the window longingly for cool breezes.

"And my room is on the north side of the house, too, and the sun not an hour up yet! Oh, my, won't it be hot to-day, though, down in that stifling little kitchen? I don't see how mother can endure working over that hot cook stove through such weather. I know I can't; the heat overcomes me even away from the fire. How thankful I am I put the parlor and front chambers in order yesterday, when it was cooler, and I shall have that much less housework to do to-day. There's the horn for breakfast; mother never fails to have it ready at 6 o'clock. Well, my room is in order and my chapter read and that botany lesson looked over. I see no reason why I can't accomplish my share of the housework and be free to commence sewing on my new muslin at 8 o'clock," and Ethel went tripping down stairs to the abundantly-spread breakfast table, well satisfied with herself if not with the weather.

You will think that she was a selfish daughter, this girl of 16; selfishly thoughtless, if not a shirk, to thus share so lightly her mother's constant toil. But, girls, how is it with you? Who prepares breakfast at your house, "mother" or you, in case the family are dependent upon one of you for the meal?

Who rises first, summer and winter, facing the sleepy languor and dizzy weakness that comes with summer's heat, and the frosty coldness of wintry days that must be met by her who boils the morning coffee and kneads the breakfast rolls? Doubtless like Ethel, your forte in the busy home is to do light housework, keeping the parlors and silver in order, the vases filled with fresh flowers, the chambers dusted, and occasionally compounding light tea cakes for expected company, but it's "mother," that takes the brunt of the work; "mother," that keeps the heavy smoothing irons briskly flying, and the household wheels from jarring as they will jar when the fire in the cook stove is allowed to burn low, and meals not prepared on time.

Ethel's time this summer was fully occupied. What with her music and loved botany, her light housework and sewing, her gracious entertaining of her own and her mother's friends, she would have indignantly denied the charge of being a shirk in the farm home, had such an idea been advanced, and no one would have so stoutly affirmed to the contrary as this same careworn, self-forgetting mother, who had toiled so long for others she had entirely lost sight of herself and of her own comfort and tastes.

What was it that jogged Ethel's thoughts that sultry morning and cleared the cobwebs from her eyes when at the breakfast table?

It was a shrunken wristband on her father's shirt sleeve.

As he heaped the plates with food and passed them to those grouped up and down the long table, with his strong, brown hands, his muscular, labor-knotted wrists were necessarily conspicuous, and so, too, were the sleeve bands of checked cheviot that partially encircled them—not wholly, for so shrunken had they become in length they refused to fasten, and four flapping wristband corners tapped energetically against answering, ringing crockery as two big white buttons loosely swung at large.

Ethel's mother was first to notice the sleeves' deficiencies, and the tired, anxious look in her face deepened as she said, wearily, "There, Amasa, if those wristbands haven't gone another day without being seen to! It does seem as though I couldn't find one minute in which to sew, the housework drives me so."

Was the cup of fragrant coffee and cream less delicious, and the crisp graham rolls less appetizing, that Ethel's interest in them suddenly failed? No, but she had caught a glimpse of a new look in her mother's face—new to her, for girls are slow to see the wrinkles and nervous expressions that care and work furrow in their mother's faces; slow to catch the tired, patient ring to their voices. But Ethel's thoughts, once jogged, rushed mercilessly ahead.

"Here I am, a strong healthy girl, 16 years old and have never yet got breakfast alone or carried any of the heavy housework; and here is mother jaded and so warm this morning with preparing this deliciously cooked food for the rest of us to thanklessly devour, while I busied myself in cooler rooms upstairs, even carefully closing hall doors for fear a little of the kitchen's heat and steam would reach me.

"Why didn't I ever notice before how thin her cheeks are getting, and nervous her movements, as though she hardly knew what task to undertake next? It's hard work and care that have done this, and it is time some of the burdens were shifted on to my shoulders, though mother always says when I offer to iron or roll pie crust: 'Put the parlor to rights, dear,' or 'Practice your music, my dear,' and practiced music I have faithfully, ever since I was a child of 10, in white pinafores. How many, many hours I have given to it, while poor dear mother can't find time to sit down long enough to repair father's shirt sleeves. But after this it shall be different and mother shall be the lady in this house, while I wield the rolling pin and keep the dinner pots boiling."

Did Ethel keep her word? Yes, in part—not wholly, for her mother would not consent for her young daughter to carry all of the work, neither had she at first much confidence in Ethel's culinary abilities; but little by little Ethel lovingly lifted from her mother's life much of its old, wearisome hardness, sharing if not wholly appropriating some of the most irksome of the household tasks, while her mother found plenty of leisure in which not only to mend, but to read and rest.

Was it hard? *Ought* it to be hard for a daughter to insist on giving her loving mother the best things and the most comfortable place in the home? Yet, Ethel's courage sometimes wavered. One's own darling Self and love of ease *will* tempt one to let somebody else stir the breakfast batter and carry the heaviest ends of the housework yokes.

Dear young girls, through the trying heated term of the year, when inclination leads you to keep on the north side of the kitchen door, and you seek for cool rooms and shady, breezy out-door retreats in which to leisurely read or sew, won't you see to it that your tired, patient mother has her full share of the coolness and leisure that the summer days afford you. For, by and by, there is a time coming when she will not be with you, and looking backward it will gladden your heart if you can say, "I always helped mother."—*Own Sabbath School Paper.*

Mme. Patti will appeal from the recent decision of the tribunal at Paris granting the Marquis De Caux a divorce.

For the lip there is no brightness.
For the teeth there is no whiteness,
Where SOZODONT has got no place!
But those who use it, know full well,
How bright and beautiful the spell
It throws o'er man or woman's face.

The Sunday School.

The Creator Remembered.

LESSON 12, SUNDAY, DEC. 21, 1884.

Golden Text.—Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth. Eccles. 12: 1.

LESSON TEXT.

Eccles. 12: 1-14.

1. Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh, when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them;

2. While the sun, or the light, or the moon or the stars, be not darkened, nor the clouds return after the rain:

3. In the day when the keepers of the house shall tremble, and the strong men shall bow themselves, and the grinders cease because they are few, and those that look out of the windows be darkened,

4. And the doors shall be shut in the streets, when the sound of the grinding is low, and he shall rise up at the voice of the bird, and all the daughters of music shall be brought low;

5. Also when they shall be afraid of that which is high, and fears shall be in the way and the almond tree shall flourish, and the grasshopper shall be a burden, and desire shall fail; because man goeth to his long home, and the mourners go about the streets;

6. Or ever the silver cord be loosed, or the golden bowl be broken, or the pitcher be broken at the fountain, or the wheel broken at the cistern.

7. Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was; and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it.

8. Vanity of vanities saith the Preacher; all is vanity.

9. And moreover, because the Preacher was wise, he still taught the people knowledge; yea, he gave good heed, and sought out, and set in order many proverbs.

10. The Preacher sought to find out acceptable words; and that which was written was upright, even words of truth.

11. The words of the wise are as goads, and as nails fastened by the masters of assemblies, which are given from one shepherd.

12. And further, by these, my son, be admonished; of making many books there is no end; and much study is a weariness of the flesh.

13. Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter: Fear God and keep his commandments, for this is the whole duty of man,

14. For God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

Remember (v. 1.) Some things we remember before hand better than afterwards. We remember to ask for what we want, easier than to give thanks for what we have had. Our memories are quicker to recall the ways in which we would like to have God's help, while we are offering our morning prayer, than they are to recall the answers to prayer which we have received during the day, when we are praying to God in the evening. But again there are some things which we are very liable to forget before hand, although we shall be sure to remember them when we look back on them. We forget in advance the consequences of unkindness, of selfishness, of indulgence, of appetite, of a life of sin, of a neglect of duty; but we are sure to remember these consequences when they are upon us. This lesson starts out with a call to remember beforehand that which we are most likely to forget in advance. The remembrance is sure to come sooner or later; but it makes all the difference in the world when it does come.

In the days of thy youth. The Bible way of looking at religion is very different from the world's way. The Bible makes religion chiefly the child's possession. The world makes religion a good thing, a necessary thing, in fact, for old age; but not the thing for children. The world says: Have a good time while you are young; and then when you are old you can seek religion so as to be ready to die. The Bible says, seek religion while you are young; then you can have a good time when you are old; meanwhile you are ready to live or to die, The world says (and sometimes it seems as if the church says) to the little folks: Wait until you grow up; then you can understand what religion is, and you can have it for yourself. The Bible says to the old folks: You ought to have got religion while you were little. Only a child, or one like a child, can really understand what religion is. Your only hope now is, to go back to your child-days, as well as you can, and get religion like a child! The Bible way is God's way. The world's way is the Devil's way. You can choose between them, and take the consequences.

While the evil days come not. Danger, sickness, trial, sorrow, death, is sure to come to every one. No matter how bright the day may seem, or how slowly the hours may move, the night cometh—sooner later. To be ready for the night is an important part of the duty of the day. No man, in fact, can use the day wisely who leaves out of mind the thought of the night. No man is, indeed, prepared to live, who is not prepared to die. No man has set out fairly on his life-course, until he has looked ahead far enough to be ready for every possible emergency. The business man who acts as if hard times can never come again, is not doing business safely even in good times. But he who lives and acts in view of all the certainties before him, to the end of this life—and beyond, can be wise and faithful in his daily duty, and be calmly confident with reference to the future. Day or night, life or death, he—and he alone—is ready for.

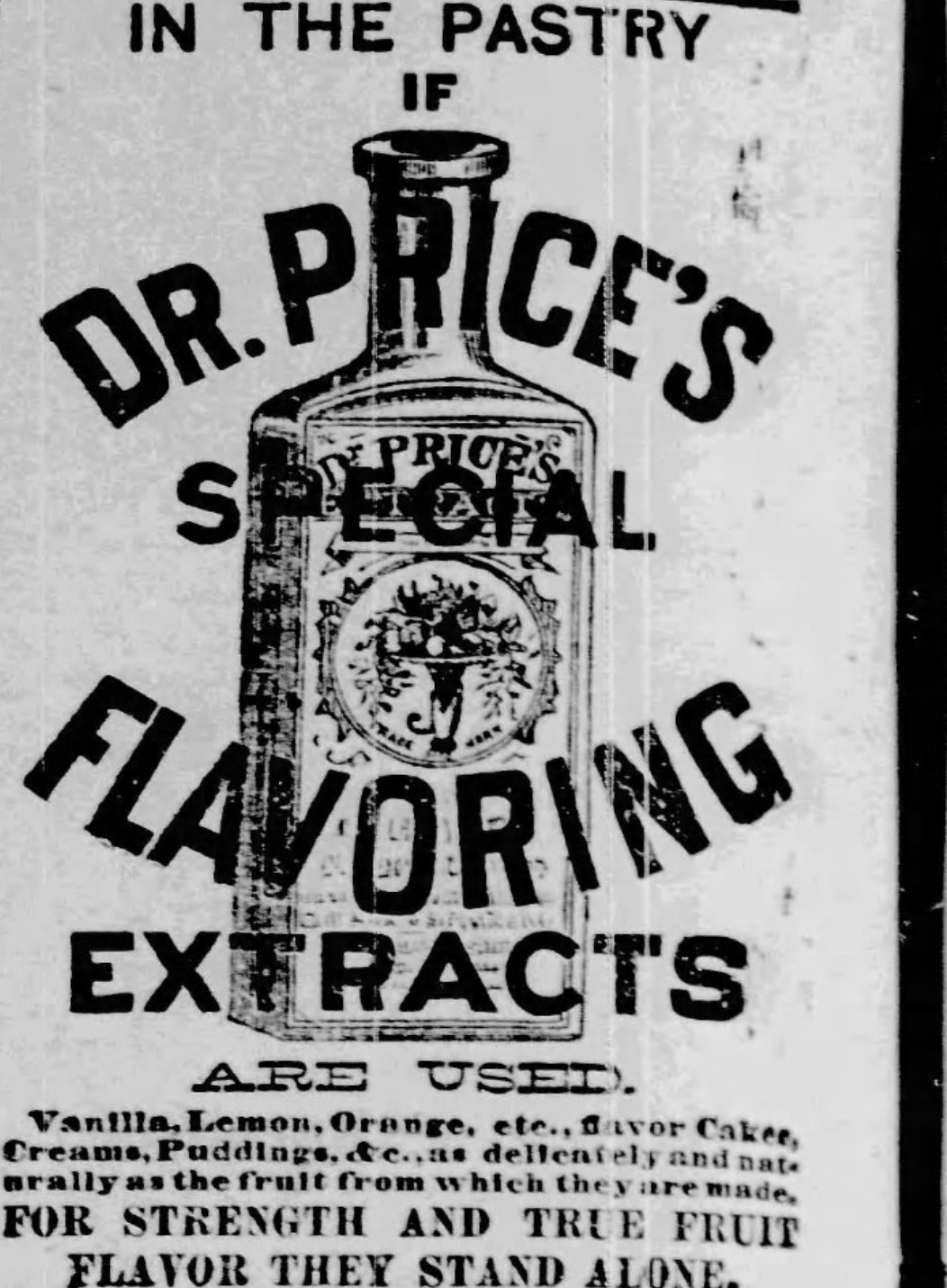
Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was; and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it (v. 7). Here comes in that word "Remember" again. Here is an opportunity to remember forward, or to remember backward; to remember what we were, or to remember what we may be. And just now, as indeed, just a great many times before, the scientific world and the scientific church are divided between the two kinds of remembering; remembering what kind of dust man was originally made of, and remembering what sort of destiny man can have eternally. It is an interesting discussion, and it sometimes an exciting one. But there is a difference between its two aspects. If we have to choose between the two kinds of remembering, for a regular business, it would seem to be a good deal more important, as a practical matter, to remember what we can be, than to remember what we used to be—before we were. But the two directions are before us all, and the choice of preference is left to us.

Because the Preacher was wise, he still taught the people knowledge (v. 9.) A wise man is not always a good man. A man may be wise enough to know what is right, while he is not good enough to do it. Solomon's advice was a great deal better than his example. The same thing has been true of some men since Solomon's day, Because he was wise, Solomon told the people what they ought to do. Because he was not as good as he ought to have been, Solomon did not walk in the way he pointed out as the right one. There is no reason why we should follow Solomon's bad example because he was a wise man. Nor is there any reason why we should refuse to follow Solomon's good advice, because his example was a bad one. Our Lord gave his counsel as to the teachers of the Solomon sort, who preach better than they practice: "All things therefore whatsoever they bid you, these do and observe; but do not ye after their works for they say and do not." That is a safe rule for us, in looking at the wise words and at the foolish doings of any teacher—in the Bible or out of it.

Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter (v. 13.) That is the really important part of any discussion,—its conclusion. There is no need of our going all over every step of a prolonged argument, in order to arrive at a conclusion which was long ago shown to be an inevitable conclusion. If this were a necessity, we should have no special gain from the world's experience thus far. It would take us a long time to go through all of Sir Isaac Newton's arguments in proof of the attraction of gravitation; but it is a very short process to the conclusion of the whole matter, that if we let go of a glass vase which is in our hands, it will drop solidly toward the center of the earth. The argument was very important in its day; the conclusion has its practical advantages for all time. So as to the true way of right and safety. If Solomon with all his wisdom, hadn't made such a fool of himself in practice, there might have been some doubt in the minds of some of us, whether, after all, wealth, or honor, or pleasure, might not be a source of substantial comfort in this world. But as it is, Solomon went through the arguments, and his extended experience ought to be satisfactory to those who follow him, and we are informed of its results. "Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter." That's it! and what is that conclusion? The only safe and really comfortable way to live is, to live as in God's sight, in the discharge of personal duty, and in readiness for the final judgment.—*H. Clay Trumbull, in Sunday School Times.*

Coughs and Croup.

The Mullein Plant of the old field contains a mucilaginous healing principle,—the Sweet Gum of the Southern swamps an expectorating one. Combined as they are in Taylor's Cherokee Remedy, Sweet Gum and Mullein, it presents the finest known remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Colds and Consumption. Send 2c. stamp to Walter A. Taylor, Atlanta, Ga., for little Riddle Book, which is for the amusement of the children and welfare of home.



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An Epidemic of Boils.

"There is an epidemic of furuncles, or in plain United States, boils," said a leading doctor the other day. "Every other man you meet has got one, and some are blessed with half a dozen. I dare say that there are 25,000 boils in active operation in Cincinnati to-day."

"What causes this epidemic, doctor?"

"Hard to tell. Probably it is something in the atmosphere; possibly it is most often due to eating of oysters, fish or lobsters."

"What is the cure?"

"I don't believe in drawing a boil out unless it comes to a yellow head quickly. Better an ointment of simple cerate and tincture of iodine. Rub it on, and you will relieve the pain [illegible] it away [illegible] in the start."

"But the old idea is that boils are healthful and should be drawn out."

"Bosh! That is all foolishness. Better cleanse the blood and stimulate the kidneys. It is not a bad idea to take a small arsenic pill after meals for several weeks. [illegible] use flaxseed poultice [illegible]"

It might be added that people [illegible] the oyster [illegible] business [illegible] fish, are never afflicted with such troubles.

—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

"The leprous distilment, whose effect
Holds such an enmity with blood of man,
That, swift as quicksilver it courses through
The natural gates and alleys of the body,"
and causes [illegible] about, [illegible] some [illegible] eased [illegible] which is [illegible] an office [illegible] "Golden Medical Discovery."

What the South Lost.

Gen. Wm. Preston, of Kentucky, ex-United States Minister to Spain, and afterward chief of staff to Gen. Albert S. Johnston, was once dining with Lord Wolseley [illegible] English army, at a dinner party at Montreal, if [illegible] war in America [illegible] longer, [illegible] mere matter of physical endurance, [illegible] but we could [illegible] years of war through which [illegible] the South [illegible] people, [illegible] England [illegible] the Conqueror to Queen Victoria!"

—Recognizing the superior excellence of the St. Louis Magazine, we have arranged to furnish it and the WEEKLY BLADE at the low price of $1.75 a year for both publications. [illegible] Sample copy [illegible] colored pictures [illegible] cents. Address G. Gilmore, 213 N. Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo.

Couldn't Play Any More.

Eureka (Nev.) Enterprise.

Yesterday afternoon little Walt Whitmore [illegible] by his [illegible] he didn't [illegible] 4-year old [illegible] of Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, [illegible] he was [illegible] near by. [illegible] more ran [illegible] her what [illegible] went quickly [illegible] little boy [illegible] edge of a [illegible] crushed. [illegible] minutes [illegible] up by the [illegible]

The wife of Justice Field, of the United States Supreme court, [illegible] best read [illegible] interested [illegible] has organized [illegible] present [illegible] direction of Miss Matilda Gay, of Richmond.

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THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
FOR PAIN.
CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites,
AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Catarrh Cured

Catarrh is a very prevalent disease, with distressing and offensive symptoms. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives ready relief and speedy cure, from the fact it acts through the blood, and thus reaches every part of the system.

"I suffered with catarrh fifteen years. Took Hood's Sarsaparilla and I am not troubled any with catarrh, and my general health is much better." I. W. LILLIS, Postal Clerk Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

"I suffered with catarrh 6 or 8 years; tried many wonderful cures, inhalers, etc., spending nearly one hundred dollars without benefit. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla, and was greatly improved." M. A. ABBEY, Worcester, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion*; 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite questions answers and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc., etc. Communications should be written legibly, and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany the communication.

Information Wanted.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

HOT BEDS.—Several years since I noticed several articles in some paper, and I think it was the BLADE, giving directions for making cloth frames for hot beds, and recommending them as equal to glass, and of course very much cheaper. They were oiled, but of what kind of cloth, how much, etc., I have entirely forgotten. I was not particularly interested in hot beds then, but now would be thankful for any practical information on the subject, as how to start early plants for small market, lettuce, radish, onions, etc. What experience has some of your correspondents with currants, and what are the best and most prolific varieties. I come to the fountain of knowledge, and am sure I shall receive wisdom.—AN INQUIRER, Battle Creek, Mich.

ROUP.—Can you or any of your many readers give a cure for Roup in chickens.—O. E. M., Andalusia, Ill.

HEN YARDS.—I wish some one would tell me through the BLADE how to fence a yard for my hens. I have 100, and would like to raise a few hundred more. I have ten acres of land I can use for that purpose. What kind of a fence shall I make and how many hens can I keep on one acre of land?—JANE, Asian, Iowa.

HOT BEDS AND SEEDING—How to make hot beds to raise cabbage, tomato and celery plants, for setting out in the spring, also when to put in the seed for the same.—C. B. COOK, Webster City, Iowa.

Answers to Inquiries.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

BLACK LEG.—The cause is a stagnant condition of the blood and may possibly be cured in the early stage of the disease by cutting the swelled places to the bone before mortification sets in. Its progress may be entirely stopped in the herd of cattle inside of three days by mixing 1-5 saltpeter with 4-5 sulphur and giving this in salt, two parts salt and one part saltpeter and sulphur as above directed, and give the cattle all they will lick of it for three days, and as soon as their blood becomes affected by the composition the disease will cease to attack others of the herd. To prevent black leg give the above compound one feed often in a month or two. I have always stopped the ravage of black leg as above stated.—THOMAS HONN.

Transfer of Thoroughbred Stock—American Berkshire Record.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

Prospect Lad VI., 12,421, Springer Bros., Springfield, Ill., to William Ward, West Point, Ill.; Tom Hendricks, 4,321, J. H. Jones, Muncie, Ind., to W. W. Orr, Muncie, Ind.; Master of Lorne, 10,813, George Campbell, Green's Landing, Penn., to J. W. Huggins, Big Pond, Penn.; Colonel Gentry, 10,961, John T. Winkle, Plattsburg, Mo., to John H. McMichael, Buena Vista, Colo.; Corway Beauty, 12,114, Cass & Burns, to B. F. McCord, Lincoln, Ill.; Duke of Winfield, 12,531, U. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., to Dahntae, Kates & Co., Winfield, Kan.; Dolly Smitheren X., 12,535, H. F. Hudson, Rootstown, O., to C. M. Ralston & Bro., Wellsburg, W. Va.; Lady Regent, 12,536 and Maplewood Boy, 12,537, H. F. Hudson, to E. P. Lough, Cameron, W. Va.; Gipsy Boy, 12,557, Isaac Everson, Brighton, O., to S. D. Pollock, Delaware, O.; Sweet Sixteen II., 12,558, Clifford & White, Wellington, O., C. H. Yost, Wellington, O.

PHIL M. SPRINGER, Secretary.

Springfield, Ill.

Fence Building.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

To farmers and all who have fences to build or repair, I wish to call your attention to a few facts concerning straight rail fences, also board fences. Farmers for many years have been looking for a fence that would be cheap as well as durable. Various kinds of fences have been introduced, each claiming some superiority. I will say here I am a farmer and have always been a farmer. There have been a number of patent right agents through this section of country selling various kinds of inventions for building straight rail fences, and not one of them had any way of building a board fence that I ever saw. I have a plan by which I can build a board fence or a straight rail fence, that I do not have to bore or dig holes in the ground to set posts. I tried various plans and finally struck on a plan that proved to be a success. I put up some fence on my farm. My rails are eleven feet in length, and two lengths will lay twenty feet, while on the old zig-zag plan two lengths only make 15 feet. Six rails high makes a good substantial fence that will turn stock, from pigs up to horses, and cattle that are in the habit of throwing fences cannot throw this fence. Farmers who have such stock must own that they are a great annoyance. In constructing this fence I use a transverse ground chunk and one brace to each length, and the brace is used so it braces and draws. This fence is cheap, and is easily constructed. For board fence I use two-by-four scantling for post and brace, similar to rail fence. The good point in my board fence is, I can use the old posts that are now in an old board fence, if they are not too much decayed above the ground. They will make just as good a fence as new posts, and the cost of constructing a post to build a board fence will not exceed one-half cent in wire.

I claim that an invention that will admit of a farmer using his old posts again will be a great saving. There will be no post holes to dig, nor stakes to drive in the ground. This fence can be built on rocky or rooty ground, where post-holes could not be dug. Farmers that have had experience in building board fence on marshy ground know that a post fence, where the posts are set in the ground, will soon lop one way or the other. This fence, setting on top of the ground, has no chance of lopping.—JACOB PRESLER, Newville, Ind.

Butter Making.

Concerning butter making Mr. Long, an English dairyman, says that it is not necessary to produce as large a quantity of milk as butter fat at the least possible cost; and this can be by a knowledge—a very considerable knowledge—of the properties of dairy cattle, and of the best systems of feeding. The dairyman should introduce into his herd blood of the best butter making races, such as the butter making Shorthorn, the Red Poll, or the Channel Island breeds. Quality is also an essential, for without it, it is impossible to beat the foreigner, to sell goods at their highest value, and to conduct a dairy farm with success. Uniformity, too, is of great great importance; and if you will ask those engaged in the trade in London, they will tell you that if you can guarantee to produce to them a certain amount of butter of high quality and uniformity, from one end of the year to the other—as uniform as the samples produced in Normandy and Denmark—they will give you, and very gladly, a high price for it. Uniformity is insisted on, not only by practical dairymen, but by practical merchants.

Feeding Milk to Cows.

Feeding surplus milk or skimmilk back to cows is practiced by some Orange county, N. Y., dairymen. It is given in tight mangers, with a little cotton seed meal or oats and corn ground together. They think milk is worth as much to feed to cows as to calves or pigs. Milk had no injurious effect on cows. One dairyman thought that feeding sour milk improved the quality of butter. The sour milk of a cow's produce was worth $10 to $15 per season.

News of the Week.

INDUSTRIAL.

The Schuylkill Haven rolling mill, above Pt. Clinton, Pa., employing 100 men, which has been idle since last August, has resumed work.

The Edgar Thomson steel works, Pittsburg, employing 5,000 men, close down the latter part of next week, and remain idle until after the holidays, unless there is an unexpected rush of orders.

The Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' association decided to close their factories, the men refusing to arrange for arbitration of differences. About 5,000 men are thus to be in enforced idleness.

The Willimantic mills, Hartford, Conn., employing nearly 2,000 hands, makes a general reduction of 10 per cent. January 1. The Hartford Carpet company at Thompsonville, employing 1,500 men, reduced the time nearly half Saturday.

Philadelphia shoemakers, refusing to treat with manufacturers, the latter decided to close their shops Saturday, throwing out 3,000 hands. Thomas Taylor & Co., carpet manufacturers, surrendered to the strikers, the loom fixers joining the strike.

Notices were posted Saturday in five flint glass manufactories at Bellaire, O., two in Bridgeport, O., and in three at Martins Ferry, O., that after December 12 all work of pressers and finishers will be paid by the piece, which means a reduction.

The Trades assembly of Chicago passed a resolution of condemnation against the Hocking Valley syndicate for the reduction of the miners' wages, and extending sympathy to the miners and counseling them to resist the reduction, and promising them aid.

B. W. Mafels, editor of the Norwalk (Conn.) *Hour* telegraphs the associated press that the sensational stories in regard to riotous proceedings of striking hatters at that place are entirely untrue. Everything is peaceful, and no force is being used by the strikers.

Cincinnati planing mill proprietors who have been in the habit of discharging a portion of their employes during the winter, have adopted the plan of keeping them at lower wages. The plan has been accepted by most of the employes. It is not to effect the schedule of wages for the coming summer.

J. M. Kelly, chairman of the Associated Labor Press, has issued a call for a convention at Pittsburg, January 10, to perfect the organization. The association is composed of labor papers in the United States, Canada and England, who exchange news letters. The call says other important matters will come before the convention.

The majority of the standing committees of the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States have signified their assent to the consecration of Rev. Dr. Wm. Paret, of Washington, recently elected bishop of the diocese of Maryland. After the consent of the bishops, arrangements will be made for the consecration, which will take place in Washington early in January.

The American Bell Telephone company has declared the usual dividend of $3 per share, payable January 15, to stockholders of record of December 31, and an extra dividend of $3 per share, payable December 15, to stockholders of record at the close of business Wednesday. The latter action caused a jump in stock from 262 to 269.

The ten per cent reduction at the American iron works and Lewis foundry, was accepted by the employes, and work continues as usual. The proposed cut at McKee's flint glass factory has been withdrawn, and the men resumed work at the old wages. The melters at Hussy, Howe & Co.'s steel works, whose wages were recently reduced 75 cents per ton, will meet to consider the reduction.

Labor difficulties between employers and striking hatters at South Norwalk, Conn., culminated Friday night in a public demonstration. Rumors of the importation of non-union men brought out the strikers in force, and while no open acts of violence were committed, threats of a mob so alarmed the manufacturers that they wired Gov. Waller for protection. He responded that he would be there immediately.

A. W. McCracken, superintendent of the Hocking Valley Coalmining company, is in Pittsburg, for the purpose of securing men to fill the places of strikers. Two hundred miners have already gone, and as many more will be sent within the next few days. Supt. McCracken says they have 1,800 men now at work, and expects to have two mines running full before the end of next week. At the present rate, he says, men average $73.50 per month.

Everything is quiet in the Hocking Valley, without any change in the situation of the striking miners. A few old men are reported as having gone to work at different mines. The Ohio Western coal and iron company, which controls the property formerly owned by the Standard coal and iron company, is making preparations to put the mines and furnaces in operation as soon as the present trouble is settled.

At Uniontown, Pa., Mine Inspector Steiner has instituted suit for criminal negligence against the James Cole mine at the time of the Youngstown mine explosion, by which fourteen persons were killed outright and seven others injured. The families of those killed by the explosion are generally in very destitute circumstances, and damage suits will probably be entered. A proposition was recently submitted to the company to settle for $10,000 in each case of death, but no reply was received.

The West End iron company, below Phillipsburg, N. J., reduced wages 10 to 20 per cent. Swayze mines reduced wages from $1.10 to 90 cents per day, and machine runners who received $1.40 will now be paid $1.10. The Springdale foundry and machine works, at Catasauqua, reduced 10 per cent. It is stated that men at Penargyl are on a strike against a second reduction of wages. The Ferndale rolling mill, near Catasauqua, has closed indefinitely.

It is announced that during the present week there will be a reduction of 15 per cent. in the wages of coal miners in the Belleville, Ill., district, in which there are some 150 miners. There has already been a reduction of 25 cents per day all around at the Abbey mines, which are worked by machinery, and 60 men have been discharged. The shutting down of various large manufacturing establishments at St. Louis which obtain their coal from these mines, is given as the cause of curtailment of force and reduction in wages.

The prescription glassblowers of the United States met at Pittsburg to consider the proposed reduction in wages of 25 per cent, ordered by manufacturers. The meeting was strictly secret, but after adjournment, it was learned that a resolution had been adopted in favor of resisting a 20 per cent. reduction to the bitter end. The reduction, so far, has been enforced only in Pittsburg, and about 700 men are on a strike. It is probable, however, that the action taken will result in a general strike of all prescription workers in the country, in which case 8,000 men will be effected.

A Pittsburg dispatch says the workmen employed in the American iron works of Jones & Laughlin, between 800 and 1,000 in number, who received notice of a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages, to take effect next Monday, have decided to accept without opposition. The laborers at the Crescent steel works, who were reduced from $1.25 to $1 per day, have also accepted. Unless trade improves within the next fortnight it is probable a general suspension will be ordered by Carnegie Bros. & Co. in their numerous mills and limestone quarries. This would throw 6,000 men out of employment.

The hollowware glass workers of Pittsburg unanimously decided to resist any attempt to cut wages. There are eleven factories in the city, employing about 2,000 men. Shoenberger & Co., iron manufacturers, ordered a 15 to 20 per cent. reduction in the wages of all workmen, to go into effect immediately. At Zug & Co.'s Sable iron works half the force have been discharged and the other half will resume work on Monday. In the western division of the Pennsylvania road 1,000 men, principally trackmen, have been discharged. The reduction is about 10 per cent. of the working force.

The new mill of Zug & Co. has closed down until after the holidays, and employes of the old mill are also notified that work will be suspended. The reason assigned for the short notice given for the sudden stop was scarcity of orders. About 1,300 men are thus thrown of employment for a month. The guide and sheet iron department of Singer, Nimick & Co.'s mill, employing about 100 men, has closed down indefinitely. Piece workers in the Keystone Bridge company are notified that wages will be reduced January 1 fifteen per cent. It is probable a similar reduction will be ordered in all departments. A ten per cent. cut in wages in D. R. Speer & Co.'s planing mill will go into effect next Monday.

Animal Diseases.

Hog cholera prevails in many parts of Long Island.

J. J. Ingalls, a farmer near Dresden, O., lost thirteen head of cattle from a disease supposed to be pleuro-pneumonia. The cattle came from Chicago last spring.

The hog cholera is prevailing to an alarming extent in the vicinity of Bainbridge, Pat Many farmers have already suffered great losses. Some are butchering their hogs to save them from the disease.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Sec. McCulloch's Report—Receipts and Expenditures—Production of Spirits, Etc.

The following facts are gleaned from the report of the secretary of the treasury:

The ordinary revenues of the government from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884, were $348,519,869.92, and the ordinary expenditures for the same period, including $46,790,229.50 for the sinking fund, were $290,916,473.83, leaving a surplus of $57,603,396.09.

On November 1, 1883, the outstanding bonds of the three per cent. loan of the act of July 12, 1882, amounted to $305,529,000. Calls were issued prior to November 1, 1883, for $30,000,000 of the above amount, all of which matured in the month of December, 1883. During the year ended October 31, 1884, calls have been issued for $80,000,000 of such bonds, $70,000,000 of which matured previous to October 31, and $10,000,000 on the first day of November, 1884.

The reduction in the annual interest charge by reason of the changes during the year ended October 31, 1884, is $3,203,868.

The revenue from customs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884, was $195,067,489.76; that for the preceding fiscal year was $214,706,496.93; showing a reduction of $19,639,007.17.

The total value of the imports of merchandise entered for consumption in the United States during the year ended June 30, 1884, was $667,575,389, as against $700,829,673 during the preceding fiscal year; the value of dutiable merchandise so entered amounted to $456,295,124, as against $493,916,384 during the preceding year; the value of merchandise free of duty amounted to $211,280,265, as against $206,913,289 during the preceding year; the average and ad valorem rate of duty on dutiable merchandise was 41.702 per cent., as against 42.646 per cent. during the preceding fiscal year; and the average ad valorem rate of duty on free and dutiable merchandise was 28.503 per cent., as against 30.056 per cent. during the preceding fiscal year.

The receipts from the various objects of taxation under the internal revenue laws, as reported by the commissioner of internal revenue for the fiscal year ended June 3, 1883 and 1884, were as follows:

Objects of taxation.	Fiscal year ended June 30, 1883.	1884.
Distilled spirits	$73,368,775 90	$76,905,385 36
Tobacco	42,104,249 79	26,062,399 98
Fermented liquors	16,900,615 81	18,084,954 11
Bank circulation	732 35	441 84
Penalties	305,803 57	289,144 12
Taxes under repealed law	10,873,118 14	246,714 52
Total	144,553,344 86	121,590,039 83

From the above table it appears that the increase of revenue from spirits during the last fiscal year was $3,536,610.06, and from fermented liquors, $1,184,338.30; the decrease in the receipts from tobacco was $16,041,849.81, and from all sources, $10,625,403.62. This large decrease is due to the act of March 3, 1883, which reduced the tax on manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, etc, and repealed the tax on the capital and deposits of banks and bankers not national, and the stamp-tax on bank checks, friction matches, patent medicines, etc.

The cost of collecting internal revenue during the last fiscal year was $5,100,451.84. The estimated cost for the same work for the current year is $4,984,590.

The quantity of spirits produced and deposited in distillery warehouses during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884, is greater than the production of 1883 by 1,422,431 gallons, but is less than that of 1882 by 30,417,422 gallons, and of 1881 by 42,292,411 gallons.

The increase in production of the fiscal year 1884, as compared with that of the fiscal year 1883, is distributed among the different kinds known to the trade as follows:

Increase in production of—	Gallons.
Bourbon whisky	[illegible]
Rye whisky	335,304
Alcohol	1,606,523
Gin	95,956
Pure neutral or cologne spirits	243,427
Miscellaneous	923,699
Total increase	3,469,496
Decrease in production of—	Gallons.
Rum	90,802
High wines	1,956,263
Total	2,047,065
Net increase	1,422,431

Report of the Utah Commission.

The report of the Utah commission is made public. It states that the duties imposed upon the commission at the recent election were successfully performed, and that all polygamists were excluded from voting, and continues as follows: "After more than two years of labor and experience here, it becomes our duty to advise the government and country that although the law has been successfully administered in respect of the disfranchisement of polygamists, the effect of the same upon the preaching and practice of polygamy has not been to improve the tone of the former or materially diminish the latter During the present year there appears to have been a polygamic revival. The institution is boldly and defiantly defended and commended by spiritual teachers, and plural marriages are reported to have increased in number."

"It is not unlikely," says the report, "that finally the federal government will find it necessary to take into its own hands all civil power in this territory." Among the plans for the government of the territory, the report recommends that the offices of territorial auditor and treasurer should be definitely defined by Congress as offices to be filled by appointment. "And we may remark, in this connection, that although the organic act would seem to leave no doubt as to the appointable character of these officers, and the commission has persistently refused to recognize the right of election under the law, and local courts have sustained this view, still the incumbents of these offices at the present time are holding over from previous elections. Also, that the jurisdiction of the several District courts ought to be extended so as to give each jurisdiction of all cases of polygamy wherever in the territory the crime may have been committed; and that prosecutions for polygamy should be exempt from the operation of general limitations of law. Certainly, while parties continue to live in polygamy, the statute should not run against the principal crime, polygamy."

The report continues: "It should be made a penal offense for any woman to enter into the marriage relation with a man, knowing him to have a wife living and undivorced. This should be coupled with a provision that in cases where a polygamist was called as a witness in any prosecution for polygamy against her husband, her testimony given in such case could not be used against herself, with like provision as to the testimony of the husband called as a witness in prosecution against his polygamous wife."

Follett and Marshal Wright.

Commissioner Butterworth was interviewed relative to the charges made in the house yesterday against Marshal Wright, of Cincinnati, and in the course of his talk said: "I know of no one in my district that was prevented from voting the Democratic ticket. Mr. Lot Wright is an honest man and a brave soldier, and I don't believe that he would be guilty of any improper act. As to Mr. Follett's statement that he had received more votes than at the election two years ago when he defeated me for Congress. I have a letter from Mr. Follett in answer to a congratulatory letter from me at the time, in which he states that it was not his victory so much as the defection from me on account of my position on the temperance question. The vote polled at this election was fuller than it was even four years ago, and hence Mr. Follett can show a larger vote for himself comparatively. The returns, however, will show that I carried all the wards by a greater majority than Mr. Follett, except in the river wards. There Mr. Follett's men had absolute and unchecked control."

"I remember," continued Mr. Butterworth, "that four years ago a great howl and cry was raised over my election, and a committee was sent out to make an investigation. They went out, made the investigation and returned, but never made a report. The evidence did not materialize as it did here among the orators of congress." "I would have given," added the commissioner, bringing his hand down on the desk, "a month's salary to have been on the floor of the house yesterday, but I never answer a speaker from a crowd. He has the floor and the interrupter has not."

The Washington Monument.

The long-expected completion of the Washington monument obelisk was accomplished Saturday afternoon by setting in place the marble capstone and its pyramidal apex of aluminum. The ceremonies were few and simple, an elaborate celebration event being reserved for Washington's birthday. Among those present at the completion of the structure was one of the master mechanics who laid the corner stone of this monument more than 36 years ago, and the old watchman of the monument, who has been continuously employed in that capacity during nearly the whole intervening period.

A Clean Sweep Threatened.

Sen. Gorman and others who have been prominent in the management of the campaign on the part of the Democracy, assert without reservation that there will next spring undoubtedly be a clean sweeping out of government employes who are Republicans, and who have in any way meddled with politics. Cause sufficient will be found to oust every one of them. The rank and file of the Democrats in Washington go so far as to assert that there will be a general cleaning out of every employe who has not obtained his place through the operations of the new civil service law. At the capitol there are a number of brave crippled veterans who are on the soldiers' roll of the doorkeeper's department. Though nearly all are Republicans the Democrats, on reorganizing the house a year ago, did not dare to disturb them. The fellow employes of these old soldiers taunt the latter with remarks that "Every d—d Republican employe of the government will have to go after Cleveland gets into the White House." The effect of all this talk is to make the government clerks generally very careful of their money, and Washington merchants say that the present season promises to be the dullest they have had in many years.

The Secretary of the Navy's Annual Report.

The annual report of the secretary of the navy is made public. Sec. Chandler says three new ships have been successfully launched, and it has been shown that our steel makers can readily furnish excellent material in large quantities, its high quality being assured by tests adopted. The secretary recommends the construction of seven modern cruisers annually for a period of 10 years. In regard to the existing navy, Sec. Chandler says: "It appears from the condition of the fleet that at the end of 15 years the only cruising vessels of the present list remaining will be three small iron vessels, the Monocacy, Alert and Ranger. The real explanation of the disproportion between the expenditures and results accomplished in the naval administration is to be found in the policy of attempting, at great cost, to rehabilitate worn out structures under the name of repairs. Repair and construction, in the absence of a fixed limit, are terms easily interchangeable, and the published statements of expenditure under the first name during many years show it is only too apt to mean the second. The bureaus are unrestricted in their expenditures for repairs, except by the gross amount of their annual appropriations. The practice of reconstructing vessels under he name of repair is the only pretext upon which our overgrown navy yard establishments could be justified, and it appears that instead of maintaining our yards for the advantage and benefit of our ships, the ships have dragged out a protracted existence for the benefit of the yards."

Concerning the navy yards, the secretary holds that only two naval workshops could be maintained on the Atlantic coast and on the Pacific.

The secretary next details facts in connection with frauds in the bureau of medicine and surgery. The amount of suspected vouchers is $124,835, extending over a period from 1876 to 1884. The surgeon general neglected to require the customary evidence that goods had been received. Frauds were made easier by frequent use of the exigency clause, under which purchases were made without advertising.

The secretary comments severely upon the existing practice of securing the solicitation of persons possessed of political or social influence in behalf of officers, whether for the purpose of obtaining agreeable duty or effecting restoration by legislation of those who have been dismissed for drunkenness or other misconduct, or for incapacity. He says such restorations demoralize the service. Public opinion should sternly condemn all who have been guilty of misconduct, as well as those who lend themselves to efforts for the restoration of officers removed. In discussing this subject, he refers to the President's veto message on the Fitz John Porter bill as "pointing out the unconstitutionality of such legislation, and showing the constitution has provided an effectual barrier to any restoration by legislation of particular officers."

In conclusion, the secretary dwells upon the close connection between the improvement of the navy and the development of the merchant marine, and shows that to make the latter commensurate with our trade, our coast line and the number and wealth of our commercial cities, we must have great lines of ocean steamships of high speed and large capacity, carrying our flag to the most distant land, and saving to our people the vast profits of the carrying trade. The only way to accomplish this result, he says, is through the direct encouragement given by the government, either in the form of bounties upon construction or payment for carrying mails, so that the American capitalist will be induced to embark in the business

The Public Debt.

During the month of November there was an increase of $747,124 in the public debt. This increase is merely apparent from the treasury methods of book-keeping and is not real. In fact, an examination of the interest bearing debt column shows a reduction of over $10,000,000 for November, while the column of debt on which interest has ceased since maturity shows a reduction of $3,000,00. The so-called increase is attributed to the falling off in the available cash, this fund being $80,000,000 less than it was 30 days ago. Therefore it is that the debt, less cash in the treasury, shows an apparent increase of about $750,000 during the month. This is the first time an increase has been reported since July, 1879. The total decrease for the five months ending with November is $32,000,000, against $41,000,000 for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Gen. Grant Will Not Accept a Pension.

Sen. Mitchell read a letter in the Senate from Gen. Grant relating to the bill recently introduced to give him a pension. Gen. Grant expresses the hope that the bill will be withdrawn, as under no circumstances could he accept a pension, even if the bill passed both Houses and received the approval of the President. Mitchell states that he had introduced the bill because he was chairman of the committee on Pensions, and the President had recommended a pension for Gen. Grant. He (Mitchell) had always felt that Gen. Grant ought to be placed where he was when, to accept the Presidency, he laid down the great office he won in the war. In deference to Gen. Grant's wishes Mitchell withdrew the bill.

Notes.

Payments so far this month on account of pensions, $8,300,000.

Issue of silver dollars for the week ended December 6, 526,996; corresponding period last year, 541,498.

President Arthur authorizes the announcement that he is not and will not be a candidate for the United States senate in New York.

The president has sent to the Senate a long list of appointments, made during the recess of Congress, all of which have heretofore been published.

The Hawaiian treaty was signed Saturday by Sec. Frelinghuysen for the United States, and Mr. Carter, representing the Hawaiian government.

The Prohibition, People's, American, Greenback, Equal Rights and Labor parties will send delegates to a conference to be held in Washington February 22. An effort will be made to form a fusion vote against the Democrats and Republicans.

Nimms, chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has submitted his annual statement, showing the imports of merchandise, with rates of duty and amount of duty collected thereon. It appears that the act of March 3, 1883, reduced ad valorem rates as follows: On iron and steel and manufactures thereof, 3.04 per cent.; clothing wool, 11.36 per cent.; combing wool, 8.57 per cent.; carpet wool, 2.82 per cent.; manufactures of wool, 2.26 per cent.; manufactures of silk, 9.15 per cent. The act mentioned raised the average ad valorem rate as follows: On sugar and meloda, 1.96 per cent.; manufactures of cotton, 2.65 per cent.; earthen and china ware, 14.56 per cent.; glass ware, 0.63 per cent.; spirits and wines, 14.92 per cent.; malt liquors, 3.05 per cent.

Assassination in the South.

Mayor Guillotte, of New Orleans, wrote to the Governor, saying: "I am compelled, owing to the failure of the city council to provide me with means necessary in the prosecution of offenders against the laws, to appeal to you for assistance in the endeavor to unearth the truth in the matter of the assassination of A. H. Murphy. Witnesses to the horrible tragedy, although many in number, refuse to testify truthfully. Whether their refusal to speak is owing to intimidation or other cause we cannot discover. We have left and will leave nothing undone to convict the guilty parties, but in the meantime I think that you should, and I hope you will, cause a reward to be offered for any information that will lead to the conviction of the guilty parties."

In response to this letter, Gov. McEnery ordered the promulgation of a proclamation offering a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the assassins of Murphy.

The Sharon Divorce Case.

William H. Nelson's deposition was taken in San Francisco before a notary in the libel case of Miss Hill, plaintiff, in the celebrated Sharon divorce case versus the daily *Alta* newspaper. He stated, under oath, that the letters purporting to have been addressed to Miss Hill by Sen. Sharon, in which he called her "my dear wife," and which she produced in the divorce trial, were forgeries, and that he had seen them while in the process of manufacture. The statement created quite a sensation.

Temperance Revival.

Francis Murphy has inaugurated another temperance revival in Pittsburg, which promises to excel that of eight years ago. Two thousand five hundred signatures to the pledge have been obtained, and at a meeting Sunday night 7,000 people were present, and at least 2,000 were unable to gain admission. The meeting was the largest ever presided over by Mr. Murphy.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.

SENATE.—Mr. Sheffield, the new senator from Rhode Island, was sworn in, and the chair laid before the senate the reports of the secretary of the treasury and the comptroller of the currency.

Sen. Vest offered a resolution directing an investigation into all the leases of lands in Indian territory for grazing or other purposes by Indian tribes, the number of acres embraced in said leases, their terms and the persons or corporation becoming lessees; also all the circumstances under which the leases were made, the means used in obtaining the leases and whether authorized by law.

Sen. Hawley introduced a bill appropriating quite a large sum for the relief of officers and crew of the Tallapoosa.

HOUSE.—Mr. Wilson (Iowa) presented the credentials of Mr. Smith, the member elect from the Seventh Iowa district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Kasson.

Mr. Follett (Ohio) offered resolutions to impeach Lot Wright, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Ohio, of high crimes and misdemeanors in connection with the October election in Cincinnati. After a long discussion the resolutions were adopted. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the inter-state commerce bill. Reagan offered as a substitute for the bill reported by the committee of Commerce of the last session, the bill generally known as the "Reagan" bill, and entered into an exhaustive comparison of the two measures. At the close of Reagan's remarks the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

SENATE.—Bills introduced and referred: By Wilson—Providing that railway postal clerks shall hereafter be appointed for a probationary term from three to nine months, and if their record of service and conduct made in that time is satisfactory then permanent appointment shall be made, subject to removal for cause. By Dolph—Making Portland, Or., and Port Townsend, W. T., ferry ports, to which the act in relation to immediate transportation of dutiable goods applies. By Miller—Authorizing the President to place Brev. Maj. Gen. Wm. Averil on the retired list of the army, with the rank and pay of colonel; also a bill providing that the words "Confederate cruisers," in the act re establishing the Court of Commissioners in the Alabama claims, shall be construed and held to include for all purposes in said act and all vessels, officers and crews of vessels or organized expeditions acting as such by the authority of the so-called Confederate government, or any of its officers, by which vessels or cargoes of loyal citizens of the United States were captured or destroyed on the high seas, and that said act be construed to include any waters within the admiralty jurisdiction of the United States. It further provides that any case already heard involving the question of "Confederate cruisers" shall be re-opened and reheard upon due notice being given.

HOUSE.—The House went into committee of the whole on the bill making temporary provision for the naval service. No amendments were offered to the bill and no discussion was had, Randall merely making a brief statement that the total appropriation in support of the navy for the current fiscal year was $15,636,166 a reduction of $258,268 from the appropriation of the previous year. The committee rose, the bill passed, and the House resumed consideration of the inter-state commerce bill. Seymour supported the bill of the committee. He said Reagan's substitute was so strict as to interfere with the laws of trade. Debate on the subject went over until to-morrow. It was ordered that when the House adjourns to-morrow it will be to meet Monday next.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

SENATE.—The bill providing for national regulation of inter-state commerce was made the special order for Thursday next. After an executive session the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—Bills introduced—To repeal all laws authorizing the appointment of special deputy marshals at the polls, and the appointment of supervisors of election. To further secure the government against fraud in the sale of whisky and the public against duplicate warehouse receipts. To establish the office of government architect. To admit free of duty articles intended for exhibition at the World's exposition to be held by the colored race in Chicago in 1885. Resolutions—calling for further information relative to the imprisonment of American citizens in Great Britain. Calling on the President for any correspondence in the possession of any of the government departments in regard to the present condition of our relations with Mexico. The house resumed consideration of the inter-state commerce bill. Shively (Ind.), Calkins' successor, announced his emphatic approval of the object sought to be attained by the pending bill. Without further action the house adjourned until Monday.

The Mexican Treaty.

The opposition to the Mexican treaty bill in the House will be formidable. Its most influential opponent is Chairman Morrison of the Ways and Means committee. He was a strong opponent of the Hawaiian treaty when it was before the House several years ago. He is opposed to the Mexican treaty, and he will be opposed to the Spanish treaty, if a bill to carry it into effect shall come before the House.

The Bank Bill.

Advocates of the McPherson bank bill have made a pretty general canvass of the House, and they believe that a majority of the members are in favor of the passage of the bill. This belief is well founded, but the difficulty in the way of the passage of the bill lies in the fact that it probably cannot be reached unless it be made a special order, and this will require a two-thirds vote of the House. It is not all likely that the bank question will come up before the holiday recess.

The Tobacco Tax.

The tobacco tax repealers are already drumming up their forces in the House. They are greatly encouraged by the recommendations of the President and Sec. McCulloch. Representatives of tobacco growers in several of the tobacco states are expected to arrive in a few days for the purpose of urging the repeal of all tobacco taxes. Most of the large tobacco manufacturers are reported to be opposed to the proposed repeal. A large majority of the revenue reformers in Congress will fight the repeal movement at every stage.

Morrison's Revenue Bill.

Mr. Morrison has introduced a bill relative to the surplus revenue, the text of which is as follows: The secretary of the treasury is authorized and directed to apply the surplus revenues at any time in the treasury in excess of $100,000,000, not otherwise appropriated, to the redemption of United States bonds, and when any of said bonds are redeemable at the pleasure of the government, it shall not be lawful to apply any portion of said surplus to the purchase of bonds at a premium.

Our Shipping Trade.

Sen. Cameron, (Pa.) has submitted the following, which he desired to lie over and be printed:

"WHEREAS, The shipping trade in American vessels is depressed and the export trade in American produce languishing for want of a market that might be reached if the shipping trade was in the hands of citizens of the United States, therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the committee on Finance be and is hereby directed to inquire whether it be expedient to expend the surplus revenue of the United States, or any portion thereof, for the purpose of reviving the shipping and export trade, by allowing a rebate from tariff duties on foreign goods imported in ships built and owned in the United States, and by also allowing a premium on American grown products and articles of American manufacture, exported in American vessels, and report by bill or otherwise."

The Chinese.

The bill introduced by Mr. Glasscock to declare the meaning of certain provisions of the Chinese Restriction act, passed at the last session, provides that the sections prohibiting the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States within a period of ten years after the passage of the act shall not apply to Chinese laborers who were in the United States November 17, 1880, or to those who came into the United States before the expiration of the 90 days after the passage of the act, to which the act of July last was amendatory, and who have continued their residence therein. Any Chinese merchant residing in the United States, or who may hereafter reside therein, when leaving the United States shall have the right to demand and receive from the Collector of the district within which he may reside a certificate of identification similar to that prescribed to Chinese laborers.

Merchant Marine.

The resolution of Sen. Cameron directing the Finance committee to inquire touching the expediency of using the surplus revenue to subsidize American steamships and allowing a rebate from custom duties on foreign merchandise imported in American vessels, is likely to lead to an interesting discussion. There is a decided feeling in both houses in favor of making an effort to revive our merchant marine, and the proposition of Sen. Cameron is in the nature of a double-barrelled measure in this direction. First, it proposes to encourage shipbuilding by the granting of subsidies, which has many earnest advocates in congress, and second to encourage importers to select American vessels for their shipments by offering a rebate on duties imposed on foreign merchandise when so brought to the United States. The second proposition is new to congress, but has often been advanced by importers and merchants in connection with the restoration of our carrying trade on the ocean. Many persons who have given this question careful study are of the opinion that the rebate proposition would prove a sufficient inducement to build American ships, and that it would result in profitably maintaining them without the aid of subsidies.

The Silver Dollar.

Representative Buckner, chairman of the committee on Banking and Currency, has introduced the following bill to suspend the coinage of the silver dollar:

SEC. 1. That so much of the act entitled "an act to authorize the coinage of standard silver dollars and restore its legal tender character as authorizes and directs the secretary of the treasury to purchase, from time to time silver bullion at the market price thereof, not less than $2,000,000 worth per month and not more than $4,000,000 worth per month, and cause the same to be coined monthly, and as fast as purchased, into standard silver dollars, and which appropriates out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated a sum sufficient to carry out the said provision as to the coinage of the standard silver dollar, be and the same is hereby suspended for a term of three years from March 4, 1885.

SEC. 2. That immediately after the taking effect of this act, the president shall open correspondence with the governments of Great Britain, Germany, and members of the Latin Union, so called, and with such other European and American governments as he may deem advisable, and urge upon them the desire of the government and people of the United States for the establishment of a common ratio between gold and silver, and by an international agreement securing a fixity of relative money value between these metals, and when any three European governments, including Great Britain, shall concur in the importance and propriety of such international agreement, the president is directed to invite a conference at such time and place as may be agreed upon by delegates from said several governments of Europe and America.

SEC. 3. The president is authorized to direct any three American ministers accredited to the courts of Europe to represent the United States in such conference, or he may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint not more than three special commissioners to attend said conference, who shall be paid the same compensation as provided in the act of February 28, 1878, and the amount necessary to pay said compensation and reasonable expenses of such commission is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The Postal Telegraph.

Representative Morey has informed the House committee on Postoffices and Post Roads that he has received information from the Senate which leads him to believe that if the House pass s the bill to secure cheaper telegraphic correspondence, the Senate will accept it as a substitute for the postal telegraph bill now pending before it.

Will Have to Show Their Colors.

J. D. Taylor, of Ohio, has introduced a bill to prohibit the removal of any honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine, or any widow or dependent relative of the same, from any office in the civil service of the United States, except for specified cause.

The Educational Bill.

The house committee on education has instructed Rep. Willis to call up the educational bill as soon as possible, and move to substitute for it the Blair bill, which passed the senate and is now on the speaker's table.

Bills will be introduced in both Houses of Congress to carry into effect the postmaster general's recommendation to reduce local postage to one cent, and members of the committee on postal affairs entertain strong hopes that such a measure may become a law this session.

Close of the Plenary Council.

The closing session of the Plenary Council Sunday, was marked by great pomp and ceremony. As on the opening day, there was a street procession from the archiepiscopal residence to the cathedral, which was witnessed by a large crowd. Pontifical mass was celebrated by most Rev. Michael Corrigan. On account of the sickness of the Rev. P. W. Riordan, coadjutor archbishop of San Francisco, Bishop Spaulding, of Peoria, presented the sermon, which was devoted chiefly to a review of the council. The questions which were discussed, he said, had a direct bearing on the social, moral, religious and intellectual welfare of the people and the country at large. The prelate, in the decrees that had been formed, have laid the foundation of what will yet be a great American Catholic college, thus inspiring all with a love for intellectual progress. They have treated of education in general as a system which will combine in its rights religion and of government. They have dealt also with questions affecting the family, which is the basis of the church. They want to inspire a holier reverence of the sacrament of marriage. Marriage must be a perpetual union, lasting as long as life lasts, with no cause for divorce but death.

They have pleaded for the cause of sobriety and temperance. They stand on the side of good laws and customs, and wish to make the world so that men may be truly free and grow in moral purity and intellectual worth. They have tried to stimulate the Catholic press and Catholic literature so that men may be led to take greater interest in matters effecting them as Catholics and American citizens. They have laid down laws for the guidance of society to co-operate with the church, and have sought to know what is for the good and what for harm in the church.

Buffalo Rowdies Attack Rev. Ball's Residence.

Buffalo hoodlums seem to interpret the language of the Cleveland organs since the election in a literal manner, and for the second time in two weeks attacked the residence of Rev. George H. Ball, D. D. About midnight Sunday night the occupants were aroused from slumber by the crashing of glass and the rattling of missiles against the walls. A window on the second floor was smashed and others were struck, but, being of stout, heavy glass—and the assailants being nervous in their hurry—they were not broken. Lumps of coal seem to have been the missiles chiefly used, and they were evidently brought by the Clevelanders for the purpose, as there is no coal lying around loose in that neighborhood.

The attack was made on the Hudson street front of the house, and the veranda was covered with fragments of coal in the morning. One large chunk was hurled through a window of the bedroom in which Dr. Ball's two daughters slept, and left its mark on the opposite side of the wall. The police have been on the lookout for the miscreants, but have not yet captured any of them.

A Monument to the Colored Soldiers.

A movement has been started in Washington to erect a monument to the colored soldiers who were killed during the Rebellion. The project is under the auspices of Charles Sumner Post, G. A. R., all of whose members are colored men who served in the army and navy. A well attended meeting was held, at which Register Bruce presided, and made an appropriate address, advocating the erection of a memorial or monument. Addresses were also made by Gen. VanFleet, ex-Congressman Rainey, Gen. E. C. Ford, and others. It was resolved that the subject of the erection of the monument and the dedication of a public park for the purpose be presented to congress.

Polygamists Sentenced.

Judge Howard, of Prescott, Ariz., sentenced the convicted polygamists, Ammon M. Tenny, Bishop P. J. Christoffuson, and C. I. Kemp, each to pay a fine of $500 and be imprisoned three-and-a-half years in the United States House of Correction at Detroit, Mich. Much sympathy is expressed for Kemp. He leaves two wives and twelve children in destitute circumstances. He desired to plead guilty, but was prevented under pain of excommunication from the Mormon church. The sentences of Bishops William J. Flake and James F. Skanzen, who pleaded guilty, were each $500 fine and six months' confinement in the Yuma penitentiary.

The Cotton Crop.

The cotton crop report for the Memphis district, which embraces West Tennessee, North Arkansas, North Mississippi, and North Alabama, says the decrease in that district will be about 14 per cent. as compared with last year. The result of correspondence from all sections of South Texas reduces the cotton crop in the Southern states from frost fully 100,000 bales. The picking season, which has virtually closed, has been phenomenally favorable, and the present crop has been gathered earlier than ever known in the history of the country. The entire crop for 1884-85 is estimated at 5,683,000 bales.

Husking 118 Bushels of Corn in Nine Hours.

Charles Powers, of Wilmington, Ill., bet Cornelius McManus that he could not husk into wagons 115 bushels of corn, 75 pounds to the bushel, in ten hours. Mr. McManus began at 6 o'clock in the morning, and at 3 in the afternoon had husked 118 bushels and won the bet. The affair aroused interest for miles around, and the feat was witnessed by a large crowd. Considerable money changed hands in side bets.

A SURE THING.

Baldness is only incurable when the hair roots are dead and absorbed, which is a rare condition. In nearly all cases they are simply torpid, and can be stimulated to put forth a new growth of hair by the use of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, the only preparation that cures baldness and restores youthful color to gray hair.

Baldness Cured and Age Rejuvenated.

J. W. HAMMOND, *Lake Preston, D. T.*, when he was but 40 years old found his hair growing gray. At 50, his hair and whiskers were entirely white. So they continued until he reached 60 years of age, when he began using AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, three bottles of which sufficed to restore their original rich, dark brown color.

MRS. AUGUST VALENTINE, *of Buffalo, N. Y.*, had become nearly bald, and though she made use of many of the so-called hair restorers, none had any effect. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR did what nothing else could do, and now the lady again has a fine head of hair, thanks entirely to it.

GEO. MAYER, *Flatonia, Texas*, presented an apparently hopeless case. Baldness was hereditary in his family. By the time he was 23 years old he had scarcely any hair left. One bottle of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR started a soft, downy growth all over his scalp, and in a few months his head was covered with soft, dark and abundant hair.

MRS. O. DAVENPORT, *Williamstown, Vt.*, became entirely bald at the age of 20 and remained so 38 years, during which time she tried many hair "restorers" without success. Eventually she used AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, four bottles of which covered her head with a fine growth of silky brown hair, twelve inches long.

MRS. O. O. PRESCOTT, *Charlestown, Mass.*, had lost two-thirds of her hair, by its falling out, when she applied AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and one bottle of it caused her hair to grow out even more handsome than before it began to fall.

MRS. D. N. PARKS, *Clio, Michigan*, is 57 years of age, and her hair was quite gray, but one bottle of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR restored the color it bore in youth, and she now has "as fine a head of hair as when she was but 16."

VINCENT JONES, *Richmond, Ind.*, lost all his hair in consequence of a severe attack of brain fever. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR brought out a new growth in a few weeks, and it speedily grew long and thick.

Medicinal Virtues.

The rare medicinal powers, emollient, stimulative and tonic, possessed by AYER'S HAIR VIGOR enable it to cure speedily Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Tetter-sores, Dandruff, Humors of various kinds, and other diseases of the scalp liable to cause baldness. It is not a dye, contains no coloring matter, and effects its rejuvenation of faded or gray hair simply by bringing back the vigor of youth to the roots and color glands of the hair.

The wife of DR. V. S. LOVELACE, *Lovelace, Ky.*, had very bad Tetter Sores on her head. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR cured them.

The son of JAMES N. CARTER, *Occoquan, Va.*, was cured of Scald-Head by AYER'S HAIR VIGOR.

HERBERT BOYD, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, was cured by AYER'S HAIR VIGOR of intolerable Itching of the Scalp.

A Toilet Luxury.

Where the hair is brittle, dry, harsh, weak, or thin, the use of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR speedily renders it pliant, soft, glossy, and stimulates it to a rich and luxurious growth; it also keeps the scalp free from dandruff, and affords a perfect assurance against the hair falling out or turning gray. No other dressing is so clean or has such a delicate and delightful perfume. Without it the toilet cannot be complete.

Ladies who have once made trial of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR never after prefer any other hair-dressing, and many of them voluntarily offer such testimonials as the following, from MISS KATE ROSE, *Ingersoll, Ont.*, who writes:

"While keeping my head clear of Dandruff, and preventing Scald Head, it has also caused my hair to grow luxuriantly, resulting in my now possessing hair forty-two inches long, and as thick as any one could wish it."

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., [Analytical Chemists] **LOWELL, MASS.**

Sold by all Druggists.

THE POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

THE VOTE BY STATES.

STATE.	Blaine.	Clev'l'nd	Butl'r.	St. Jhn
Alabama	59,444	92,973	762	610
Arkansas	50,895	72,927	1,847	
California	100,816	88,307	1,975	2,640
Colorado	36,290	27,723	1,958	761
Connecticut	65,898	67,182	1,685	2,494
Delaware	12,778	17,054	6	55
Florida	28,031	31,769		72
Georgia	47,603	94,567	125	184
Illinois	337,481	312,355	10,910	12,074
Indiana	238,480	244,992	8,716	3,015
Iowa	197,089	177,286		1,564
Kansas	154,406	90,132	16,346	4,495
Kentucky	118,674	152,657	1,655	3,139
Louisiana	46,347	62,546	120	338
Maine	72,209	52,140	3,953	2,160
Maryland	85,699	96,932	531	2,794
Massachusetts	146,724	122,352	24,381	9,923
Michigan	192,669	189,368	753	18,403
Minnesota	111,923	70,144	3,587	4,691
Mississippi	43,509	76,510		
Missouri	202,925	235,988		2,153
Nebraska	76,877	54,354		2,858
Nevada	7,193	5,577		
New Hampshire	43,166	39,166	552	1,573
New Jersey	123,434	127,784	3,494	6,155
New York	562,005	563,154	17,004	25,006
North Carolina	125,070	142,900	10	425
Ohio	400,082	368,280	5,179	11,069
Oregon	26,852	24,693	723	488
Pennsylvania	474,268	393,747	16,992	15,283
Rhode Island	19,030	12,391	422	928
South Carolina	21,733	69,890		
Tennessee	124,090	133,270	977	1,131
Texas	88,353	223,208	3,321	3,511
Vermont	39,514	17,348	785	1,612
Virginia	139,356	145,497		143
West Virginia	63,096	67,317	835	939
Wisconsin	161,157	146,477	4,598	7,656
Total	4,844,061	4,910,892	134,163	150,335
Cleveland's plu		66,831		

Total vote, 10,040,688.

Scattering, 1,237.

Below will be found comparison of the popular vote of 1880 with that of 1884:

1880.		Per cent	1884.		Per cent
Garfield	4,449,053	48.30	Blaine	4,844,061	48.24
Hancock	4,442,035	48.25	Clevel'nd	4,910,892	48.91
Weaver	307,306	3.34	Butler	134,163	1.34
Dow	10,305	.11	St. John	150,335	1.50
Scat'ring	2,371	.01	Scat'ring	1,237	.01
Total	9,210,970		Total	10,040,688	
Garfield's plurality	7,018		Cleveland's plurality	66,831	

In 1872 the total vote was 6,466,165, of which Grant had 56 per cent and Greeley 43. In 1876 the total vote increased to 8,412,723 of which Hayes had 47.95 per cent, Tilden 50.94. The increase of the total vote from 1872 to 1876 was 30.1 per cent; from 1876 to 1880, 9.4 per cent, and from 1880 to 1884, 9.8 per cent.

The bulk of the increase has been in the Western and Southwestern states. New England barely holds her own, New York and Pennsylvania are below the average increase, Ohio and Illinois are nearly up to it, with Indiana several points behind. The Southern states, excepting those west of the Mississippi, are much below the average, due more, perhaps, to absenteeism from the polls than to lack of voting growth. Virginia is an exception. In that state the increase is 34 per cent., undoubtedly the result of Mahone's vigorous campaign and the removal of the poll tax qualification, which was such a burden upon the indigent negroes. Arkansas shows an increase of nearly 18 per cent., California of nearly 12, Colorado of about 25, Iowa of more than 16, Kansas of about 32, Michigan of 15, Indiana of 5½, Minnesota of nearly 27, and Oregon of 30. Nebraska, however, takes the lead, increasing her vote from 87,000 to 134,000, an increase of 53 per cent. in four years. Texas, which a contemporary reported a few days ago as showing a decreased vote, shows a gain of 32 per cent.

Six states show a loss—Georgia, Maine, Nevada, New Hampshire, Vermont and South Carolina. Three of these states, it will be noticed, are in New England. The result in South Carolina is altogether abnormal. While 170,000 votes were cast there in 1880, but 92,000 are thrown this year.

While the six New England states increase their aggregate vote a few thousands, they give to Blaine but 385,000 votes, while Garfield had 415,000 in the same region. Only one New England state—Rhode Island—gives Blaine as large a vote as Garfield had.

The 22 Northern states (including Kansas, Colorado and the coast states) cast 7,044,050 votes, or 70.1 per cent. of the whole vote. The North's per cent. of the electoral vote is 60. Blaine had 3,580,458 votes in the North, giving him a majority over all in the North of 64,433.

Of the 2,996,638 votes cast in the South Blaine has 1,257,603 and Cleveland 1,716,606. Cleveland has over Blaine in the South 458,403, and 435,374 over all. Blaine's per cent. of the Northern vote is 50.90, and Cleveland's of the Southern vote 57.5.

It is proper to add that in computing the popular vote there are two methods to pursue. In Michigan, Iowa and Nebraska the Greenbackers and Democrats fused, and in Missouri and West Virginia the Republicans and Greenbackers. If the precise share of the votes in each of these states cast by the uniting parties could be ascertained the figures given above would be somewhat changed. Butler's total vote would be increased perhaps to 250,000, while Cleveland's plurality would be reduced 30,000 to 50,000. But in only one of these states is the Butler vote known. In Michigan one Butler elector was voted for separately, receiving 41,000 votes. But, as the Greenbackers of the state unite with the Democrats in electing Democratic state officers and congressmen, and as the voted for eight Cleveland electors and only four Butler electors (as the result shows, their terms being to divide electors in proportion to votes), their vote is credited to Cleveland, excepting 753, who voted for straight Butler electors. No other method of computing the electoral vote is possible. If the fusion votes of Michigan and Iowa are estimated and credited to Butler (for whom they voted with only one-fourth their ballots' power) the same must be done with regard to the Greenbackers who voted for Blaine in Missouri and West Virginia. These Greenbackers may not be full fledged Democrats or Republicans, in a party sense, but so far as counting the effect of their ballots is concerned they must be reckoned with the party with which they cast the weight of their ballots, as must the Cleveland Republicans and the Republican Prohibitionists.

Will the Bell Ring?

The question of whether the old Liberty Bell shall be sent to the New Orleans exposition came up for consideration in Philadelphia, Wednesday. A communication was read from the mayor, and also a resolution from the councils, both favorable to allowing the bell to go, together with the application from the city council of New Orleans. The committee, after taking a tie vote, postponed the subject.

BUSINESS MATTERS.

Becker & Stern, of Millstadt, Ill., assigned. Liabilities, $60,000; assets, unknown.

At Rock Island, Ill., H. Deutsch, dry goods, failed. Liabilities, $30,000; assets unknown.

A movement is on foot in St. Louis to make that city the great wool market of the West.

Largant & Bagley, New York, assigned to William Bruce, giving preferences to the amount of $9,000.

The imports of dry goods into the port of New York for the week were $1,068,000; amount marketed, $1,148,000.

George McFarland, jr., general merchant, West Brookville, Sullivan county, N. Y., assigned. Liabilities, $15,000; assets, $800.

Dughl & Co., Cleveland, O., produce commission merchants, assigned Thursday. A chattel mortgage of $50,000 caused the trouble.

The Farmers' National bank at Bushnell, Ill., closed its doors Tuesday. It is thought it will be able to pay depositors in full; its capital stock is $50,000.

Samuel C. Schwarz, the largest ready made clothing dealer in Dayton, O., was shut up by the sheriff on Thursday night by judgment notes to the amount of $16,000.

John C. Barker and J. N. Shaul, leading business men, have assigned, in consequence of their endorsements of the Mechanicsburg machine company, which has assigned with liabilities probably reaching $150,000, and nominal assets $100,000.

Failures throughout the country, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number for the last seven days, in the United States, 294; Canada, 26; total, 320. This is an increase of 71 over last week. The increase is general in all sections of the country, but particularly noticeable in Southern and Western states.

The Eastern pig iron association finally agreed that a circular should be sent all manufacturers in the United States, suggesting the formation of a protective tariff club, which shall be to all intents and purposes the same in America as the Cobden club is in England. A committee was appointed to draft the circular and report to the executive committee.

The general commercial situation throughout the United States during the past week as reported by telegraph to Bradstreets shows no material evidences of improvement. In the face of the continued depression, a somewhat surprising fact is noted that at several important points the feeling in business circles is more buoyant, and that a greater confidence exists in the outlook for business in the new year. Tangible data for this view are not furnished.

Sherman and Davis.

A St. Louis dispatch says: The publication a few days ago of the Jeff Davis letter, in which Gen. Sherman is called a "base slanderer" by the former head of the Confederacy, will in short time bring forth an answer that promises to create a genuine sensation. The purport of Gen. Sherman's language at the housewarming of the Blair Post, October 28, was, that, while actively engaged on the field, he had seen a letter from Jeff Davis to a Confederate, who is now in the United States senate, in which the arch-conspirator hinted that a Southern dictatorship should meet his approbation, providing, of course, that Jeff Davis should be made dictator. A strong Southern plutocracy should be the character of the new government, and if any of the states resisted, Lee's army should be turned on them. In a subsequent interview he said Davis was a conspirator, not a secessionist, and ought to have been shot. This evoked the rancorous letter from Davis, and now Gen. Sherman is busy looking up the letter. He captured it during his "march to the sea," and with other confiscated rebel records it was turned over to the War department. The letter was addressed to a prominent Southern general, now a member of the United States Senate. The letter was delivered, and all its contents have not yet been made public. An intimate friend of Gen. Sherman said to-day: "Not only will the contents of the letter corroborate all that Gen. Sherman said, but will give to the public an outline of a plot more damnable than anything that has yet come to the surface regarding the Confederacy. This plot was suspected by the leaders in 1861, but the suspicion was never verified until the capture of the missive. A special messenger has been detailed by the general to look up the letter in the archives at Washington. Once obtained, it will be copied and incorporated in Gen. Sherman's answer to Davis."

"How soon will this be?"

"Only a short time. Diligent hands are now searching for the missive. In case it has been destroyed or stolen by ex-Confederates now about the Capitol, Gen. Sherman will probably make affidavit incorporating the language he used. He doesn't intend to be sat down on in that kind of manner, and Davis will soon find it out."

Coughs and Hoarseness.—The irritation which induces coughing immediately relieved by one of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Sold only in boxes.

Gen. Logan.

While Sen. Logan has not said much about the chances for his return to the senate, now that the Illinois legislature is a tie on a joint ballot, intimate friends represent that he is satisfied with the situation and hopeful of the result. There is no reason to believe that he will not get every Republican vote in the legislature, and the chances are that his popularity will make the Democrats less bitter in their opposition than they would naturally be, and as one of those who counted in the opposition formerly voted for men, Logan in a senatorial contest, it is thought that he might not be so much opposed to him now. If one Democrat should absent himself from the joint convention for one day without a pair the Republicans could elect their man. In the event of a deadlock it is expected, of course, that the governor would appoint Gen. Logan to fill the office until the legislature or a new one could elect his successor.

—The pain and misery suffered by those who are afflicted with dyspepsia are indescribable. The distress of the body is equaled or surpassed by the confusion and tortures of the mind, thus making its victims suffer double affliction. The relief which is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla has caused thousands to be thankful for this great medicine. It dispels the causes of dyspepsia and tones up the digestive organs. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

List of Members Elected During the Past Campaign.

The following is a list of members elected during 1884, to the House of Representatives of the Forty-ninth Congress. The names of Greenbackers and Independents are classed with the parties with which they will act. The present Congress consists of 201 Democrats and 124 Republicans. The next will consist of 184 Democrats and 141 Republicans. The Democrats have made a gain of 12 members, as follows: Florida 1, Illinois 2, Kentucky 1, Maryland 1, Michigan 1, Mississippi 2, North Carolina 1, Texas 1, Virginia 2. The Republicans have gained 29 members, as follows: California 5, Connecticut 1, Indiana, 1, Massachusetts 1, Missouri 2, Nevada 1, New York 5, Ohio 4, Pennsylvania 4, Tennessee 1, Wisconsin 4. The number of members of the Forty-eighth Congress re elected is 191:

ALABAMA.

1. James T. Jones, D
2. Hilary A. Herbert, D
3. William C. Oates, D
4. Alex. C. Davidson, D
5. J. W. Sadler, D
6. John M. Martin, D
7. William H. Forney, D
8. Joseph Wheeler, D

ARKANSAS.

1. C. R. Breckenridge, D
2. Poindexter Dunn, D
3. James K. Jones, D
4. John H. Rogers, D
5. Samuel W. Peel, D

CALIFORNIA.

1. T. L. Carothers, R
2. J. A. Louttit, R
3. Barclay Henley, D
4. W. W. Morrow, R
5. Chas. N. Felton, R
6. H. H. Markham, R

COLORADO.

1. George D. Symes.

CONNECTICUT.

1. John R. Buck, R
2. Chas. L. Mitchell, D
3. John T. Wait, R
4. Ed. W. Seymour, D

DELAWARE.

1. Charles B. Lore, D.

FLORIDA.

1. R. H. M. Davidson, D
2. C. P. Dougherty, D

GEORGIA.

1. T. M. Norwood, D
2. Henry G. Turner, D
3. Charles F. Crisp, D
4. Henry R. Harris, D
5. N. J. Hammond, D
6. James H. Blount, D
7. Jud C. Clements, D
8. Seaton Reese, D
9. Allen D. Candler, D
10. George T. Barnes, D

ILLINOIS.

1. R. W. Dunham, R
2. Frank Lawler, D
3. James H. Ward, D
4. George E. Adams, R
5. Reuben Ellwood, R
6. Robert R. Hitt, R
7. T. J. Henderson, R
8. Ralph Plumb, R
9. Louis E. Payson, R
10. N. E. Worthington, D
11. W. H. Neece, D
12. James M. Riggs, D
13. Wm. M. Springer, D
14. John H. Rowell, R
15. Joseph G. Cannon, R
16. L. Z. Landes, D
17. John R. Eden, D
18. W. R. Morrison, D
19. R. W. Townshend, D
20. John R. Thomas, R

INDIANA.

1. John J. Kleiner, D
2. Thomas R. Cobb, D
3. Jonas G. Howard, D
4. William S. Holman, D
5. C. C. Matson, D
6. Thos M. Browne, R
7. William T. Bynum, D
8. J. T. Johnston, R
9. Thomas B. Ward, D
10. William D. Owen, R
11. George W. Steele, R
12. Robert Lowry, D
13. George Ford, D*

*In the Thirteenth district B. F. Shively, Democrat-Greenback, is elected to fill the unexpired term of William H. Calkins, late Republican candidate for governor.

IOWA.

1. Benton J. Hall, D
2. J. H. Murphy, D
3. D. B. Henderson, R
4. Wm. E. Fuller, R
5. B. F. Frederick, D
6. J. B. Weaver, D
7. E. H. Conger, R*
8. W. P. Hepburn, R
9. Joseph Lyman, R
10. A. J. Holmes, R
11. I. S. Struble, R

*In the Seventh district Hiram Y. Smith is elected to fill the unexpired term of John A. Kasson, Republican, resigned.

KANSAS.

1. E. N. Morrill, R
2. E. H. Funston, R
3. B. W. Perkins, R
4. Thomas Ryan, R
5. J. A. Anderson, R
6. Louis Hanback, R
7. Samuel R. Peters, R

KENTUCKY.

1. W. J. Stone, D
2. Polk Laffoon, D
3. J. E. Halsell, D
4. T. A. Robertson, D
5. Albert S. Willis, D
6. John G. Carlisle, D
7. W. C. P. Breckinridge, D
8. J. B. McCreary, D
9. W. H. Wadsworth, R
10. W. P. Taulbee, D
11. Frank L. Wolford, D

LOUISIANA.

1. Louis St. Martin, D
2. Michael Hahn, R
3. Edward T. Gay, D
4. N. C. Blanchard, D
5. J. Floyd King, D
6. Alfred B. Irion, D

MAINE.

1. Thomas B. Reed, R
2. Nelson Dingley, R
3. C. A. Boutelle, R
4. Seth L. Millikin, R

MARYLAND.

1. C. H. Gibson, D
2. Frank T. Shaw, D
3. William H. Cole, D
4. J. V. L. Findlay, D
5. Barnes Compton, D
6. L. McComas, R

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Robert T. Davis, R
2. John D. Long, R
3. A. A. Ranney, R
4. P. A. Collins, D
5. E. D. Hayden, R
6. H. B. Lovering, D
7. Eben F. Stone, R
8. C. H. Allen, R
9. F. D. Ely, R
10. Wm. W. Rice, R
11. Wm. Whiting, R
12. F. W. Rockwell, R

MICHIGAN.

1. W. C. Maybury, D
2. N. B. Eldredge, D
3. James O'Donnell, R
4. J. C. Burrows, R
5. C. C. Comstock, D
6. Edwin B. Winans, D
7. Ezra C. Carleton, D
8. T. E. Tarsney, D
9. B. M. Cutcheon, R
10. Spencer O. Fisher, D
11. Seth C. Moffat, R

MINNESOTA.

1. Milo White, R
2. J. D. Wakefield, R
3. H. B. Strait, R
4. J. B. Gilfillan, R
5. Knute Nelson, R

MISSISSIPPI.

1. John M. Allen, D
2. J. B. Morgan, D
3. T. C. Catchings, D
4. F. G. Barry, D
5. O. R. Singleton, D
6. H. S. Van Eaton, D
7. E. Barksdale, D

MISSOURI.

1. William H. Hatch, D
2. John B. Hale, D
3. A. M. Dockery, D
4. James N. Burnes, D
5. William Warner, R
6. John T. Heard, D
7. John E. Hutton, D
8. John J. O'Neil, D
9. John M. Glover, D
10. Martin L. Clardy, D
11. Richard P. Bland, D
12. William J Stone, D
13. W. H. Wade, R
14. William Dawson, D

NEBRASKA.

1. A. J. Weaver, R
2. James Laird, R
3. G. W. E. Dorsey, R

NEVADA.

1. Wm. Woodburn, R.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. M. A. Haynes, R
2. J. H. Gallinger, R

NEW JERSEY.

1. George Hires, R
2. James Buchanan, R
3. Robert S. Green, D
4. James W. Pidcock, D
5. Wm. W. Phelps, R
6. Herman Lehlbach, R
7. Wm. McAdoo, D

NEW YORK.

1. Perry Belmont, D
2. Felix Campbell, D
3. Darwin R. James, R
4. P. P. Mahoney, D
5. A. M. Bliss, D
6. Nicholas Muller, D
7. John J. Adams, D
8. Samuel S. Cox, D
9. Joseph Pulitzer, D
10. Abram S. Hewitt, D
11. T. A. Merriman, D
12. A. Dowdney, D
13. Egbert L. Viele, D
14. W. G. Stahlnecker, D
15. Lewis Beach, D
16. John H. Ketcham, R
17. James G. Lindsay, R
18. H. G. Burleigh, R
19. John Swinburne, R
20. George West, R
21. Fred'k A. Johnson, R
22. A. X. Parker, R
23. J. Thos. Spriggs, D
24. J. S. Pindar, D
25. Frank Hiscock, R
26. Stephen C. Millard, R
27. Sereno E. Payne, R
28. John Arnot, D
29. Ira Davenport, R
30. Charles S. Baker, R
31. John L. Sawyer, R
32. John M. Farquhar, R
33. John B. Weber, R
34. Walter L. Sessions, R

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. Thomas G. Skinner, D
2. James E. O'Hara, R
3. Wharton J. Green, D
4. William R. Cox, D
5. James W. Reid, D
6. R. T. Bennett, D
7. J. S. Henderson, D
8. Wm. H. H. Cowles, D
9. T. D. Johnston, D

OHIO.

1. B. Butterworth, R
2. Charles E. Brown, R
3. J. E. Campbell, D
4. C. M. Anderson, D
5. Benj. Le Fevre, D
6. William D. Hill, D
7. G. E. Seney, D
8. John Little, R
9. William C. Cooper, R
10. Jacob Romeis, R
11. W. W. Ellsberry, D
12. A. C. Thompson, R
13. J. H. Outhwaite, D
14. C. H. Grosvenor, R
15. Beriah Wilkins, D
16. George W. Geddes, D
17. A. J. Warner, D
18. Isaac H. Taylor, R
19. Ezra B. Taylor, R
20. William McKinley, R
21. Martin A. Foran, D

OREGON.

1. Binger Hermann, R

PENNSYLVANIA.

At Large—E. S. Osborn, R.

1. H. H. Bingham, R
2. Charles O'Neill, R
3. S. J. Randall, D
4. William D. Kelley, R
5. A. C. Harmer, R
6. James B. Everhart, R
7. I. Newton Evans, R
8. Dan Ermentrout, D
9. John A. Hiestand, R
10. W. H. Sowden, D
11. John B. Storm, D
12. J. A. Scranton, R
13. C. M. Brumm, G
14. F. N. Bound, R
15. F. C. Bunnell, R
16. W. W. Brown, R
17. J. M. Campbell, R
18. L. E. Atkinson, R
19. W. A. Duncan, D*
20. Andrew G. Curtin, D
21. Charles E. Boyle, D
22. James S. Negley, R
23. T. M. Bayne, R
24. Oscar L. Jackson, R
25. A. G. White, R
26. George W. Fleeger, R
27. William L. Scott, D

*Dead.

RHODE ISLAND.

1. Henry J. Spooner, R
2. William A. Pierce, R

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. Samuel Dibble, D
2. Geo. D. Tillman, D
3. D. Wyatt Aiken, D
4. W. H. Perry, D
5. J. J. Hemphill, D
6. G. W. Dargan, D
7. Robert Smalls, R

TENNESSEE.

1. A. H. Pettibone, R
2. Leonidas C. Houk, R
3. John R. Neal, D
4. Benton McMillin, D
5. J. D. Richardson, D
6. A. J. Caldwell, D
7. J. G. Ballentine, D
8. John M. Taylor, D
9. P. T. Glass, D
10. Zachary Taylor, R

TEXAS.

1. Charles Stewart, D
2. John H. Reagan, D
3. James H. Jones, D
4. D. B. Culberson, D
5. J. W. Throckmorton, D
6. Olin Wellborn, D
7. William H. Crane, D
8. James F. Miller, D
9. Roger Q. Mills, D
10. Joseph D. Sayers, D
11. S. W. T. Lanham, D

VERMONT.

1. John W. Stewart, R
2. William W. Grout, R

VIRGINIA.

1. Thomas Croxton, D
2. H. H. Libbey, R
3. George D. Wise, D
4. James D. Brady, R
5. George C. Cabell, D
6. —— Daniel, D
7. C. T. Ferra, D
8. J. S. Barbour, D
9. Connelly F. Trigg, D
10. J. Rand Tucker, D

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. Nathan Goff, jr., R
2. W. L. Wilson, D
3. C. P. Snyder, D
4. Eustace Gibson, D

WISCONSIN.

1. L. B. Caswell, R
2. Edward S. Bragg, D
3. R. M. La Follette, R
4. I. W. Van Schaick, R
5. Joseph D. Rankin, D
6. Richard Guenther, R
7. R. O. Thomas, R
8. Wm. T. Price, R
9. Isaac Stephenson, R

The representation of the different parties is as follows:

Whole number........325 Republicans........141
Democrats........184

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.

Arizona—Coatsworth P. Head, D.
Dakota—Oscar L. Gifford, R.
Idaho—Theodore F. Singiser, R.
Montana—Hiram F. Knowles, R.
New Mexico—Antonio Joseph, D.
Utah—John T. Caine, D.
Washington—Charles G. Voorhees, D.
Wyoming—William Holliday, D.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Great Britain.

Bernard Campbell, who used to reside in America, was arrested in Dungannon on a charge of treason-felony. A school-master named Mallon swore Campbell tendered him the oath and solicited him to join the Brotherhood of Fenians.

The Skye crofters are declaring in favor of no rent policy. They resolved to retain the grazings which they took, and to ignore the writs of landlords. They maintain that the island by right belongs to them, and they have been illegally deprived of their grazing lands.

A London dispatch says: "Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, will be the probable successor of Minister Lowell." The *Pall Mall Gazette* says Hewitt's eminent position as a philanthropist, and his free trade views, fit him exceedingly for the position, but whoever comes to England will find Lowell a very difficult man to succeed. Lowell maintains close reserve upon the question of his retirement from the embassy.

In the House of Commons Monday, Gladstone presented the redistribution bill. It provides that all towns less than 15,000 inhabitants and the small boroughs, shall be merged into counties, that all towns of 50,000 inhabitants shall be entitled to one member. England will possess six additional members. The membership of Wales and Ireland are not changed, and Scotland will have twelve additional members, and the cities of London will have three, Liverpool six, Glasgow four, Birmingham four, Manchester three, Yorkshire sixteen and Lancashire fifteen additional members. The second reading of the redistribution bill will take place Thursday, when it will be referred to a committee to report thereupon after the Christmas holidays.

THE FRANCHISE BILL PASSED.

The Franchise bill was read the third time in the House of Lords, and was subsequently passed by that body.

MUNITIONS OF WAR.

It has been discovered that vessels at the London docks, which were supposed to be taking on board a cargo of provisions, are really loading munitions of war for China.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The chief secretary for Ireland stated that the government would not give *United Ireland* fictitious importance by prosecuting the paper for the publication of articles inciting to crime. Wm. O'Brien, the editor, thereupon jumped to his feet and declared the chief secretary was making an attack on him. The speaker of the house declared O'Brien out of order. O'Brien resumed his seat, shouting as he did that this was another sample of British fair play.

The house of commons remained in session until 5:20 a. m., discussing the question of adjournment until Saturday. The Irish members obstructed the proceedings because they wished to meet to-day to discuss Irish measures. Adjournment was finally agreed upon, 42 to 90.

Egypt.

Rebels made an attack upon Suakim at midnight Wednesday, lasting three hours. The rebels were repulsed with a loss of fifteen killed and a large number wounded. There was no loss to the British troops.

IS THE MAHDI DEAD?

A dispatch from Dongola says: "The Mudir has received news that the Mahdi is dead and his followers dying fast. The camel corps and Staffordshire regiment will start for Ambukol next week."

Germany.

WON'T FIGHT BISMARCK'S SON.

The Paris *Morning News* reports that Count Herbert Bismarck recently challenged Herr Eugene Richter, on the ground that the latter had insulted the chancellor in a speech in the Reichstag. Herr Richter refused to accept the challenge. He declared he would not fight a duel with Prince Bismarck even concerning the matter which occurred in parliament, and if not with him, then much less with his son.

In the Reichstag, Dr. Windthorst having replied to Bismarck, the chancellor continued his remarks against Dr. Windthorst's motion to repeal the law exempting priests, etc. Bismarck declared that the freedom of the church was now here challenged, and that Prussia's rejection of the papal candidates for the Bishopric of Posen was simply an exercise of her sovereign rights and was in accordance with the treaties. Bismarck said he was rejoiced to hear Dr. Windthorst state that he was opposed to parliamentary government. Prince Bismarck said: "If it were possible for the government quietly to resign, and say to the majority, 'Here are our portfolios, be good enough to continue the dispatch of public business,' then matters would be even worse than now. If the majority, consisting of the Conservatives, the Center, with its adherents, the new German Liberals, the Volkspartei, and Social Democrats, had to reconstruct the government, the result would be a ministry like that England under Mr. Gladstone." He predicted the breaking up of the Center party when Kulturkampf terminated, and its members would join the progressive party or disappear. Bismarck continued by saying that he was less concerned about the struggle between church and state than Dr. Windthorst supposed. The law, he contended, was directed against political agitation, and not against religious liberty. Dr. Windthorst's motion to repeal the law in question passed—217 to 93—notwithstanding the opposition of Bismarck.

DYNAMITERS ON TRIAL.

The trials of eight Anarchists, accused of being engaged in a dynamite plot against the lives of the emperor and crown prince, began at Leipsic. The prosecution shows that the dynamite was concealed in hollow trees bordering the route taken by the royal party, that dynamite was also placed under the water in a conduit below the road from which electric wires ran in the forest where they connected with the mines. Kemidorf and Kuechler compositors, and Rupoch and Sadler, were the originators of the plot. They are charged with the crime of high treason, and the others are accessories. The trial excites a great deal of attention among the workmen.

GERMANY'S WHITE BOOK.

The white book was presented to the Reichstag Friday, which gives an account of the foreign affairs of the empire. Such a book is unique in the history of Germany. It consists of 55 closely printed folio pages, and is taken up principally with affairs of Germany in West Africa. It covers the period between April 15, 1883, and October, 1884, and gives full details of annexations of territory by the German commissioner for the west coast of Africa, along with the vain protests of E. H. Hewett, British consul at Old Calabar.

The London *Times* in commenting on the German white book, says: "The annexation of territory by Germany in West Africa were planned in the spring of 1884, and completed in the summer. It must be admitted that this first stage of Prince Bismarck's colonial policy has been marked by promptness, thoroughness, resolution and vigor unsurpassed at any period of his career."

France.

Prime Minister Ferry has given the powers official information of the complete cessation of cholera in France, and asks that the quarantine against France be abolished.

At a meeting of the municipal council of Paris, a resolution was passed demanding the rejection of the resolution before the chamber of deputies to tax imports of corn and cattle.

The announcement of the resignation of the French ministry was cried upon the boulevards Tuesday evening. Bresson, president of the chamber of deputies, is freely mentioned as the probable successor of Prime Minister Ferry.

An anti-Protectionist league has been formed in Paris, its especial aim being to agitate public opinion against the proposed duties upon corn. Leon Say is president. The principal committee includes Deputy Leroy M. Beaulieu, Millaud, Molenari and Gustave Ferrier.

Transportation arrangements for forwarding French reinforcements to Tonquin have been so timed that they will reach Heip Hong about the end of January. Gen. Briere de Lisle advised the government that he expects to clear Tonquin of the enemy in a two months' campaign in February and March, before the summer heats will compel troops to seek shelter in the cantonments.

The cabinet council begun at 9 and terminated at midnight. At the urgent request of Pres. Grevy, other members of the ministry, as well as Waldeck, Rousseau, minister of the interior, abandoned their intentions of resigning their portfolios. The council decided to resubmit the senatorial reform bill to the Senate, and demand the adoption of the scheme approved by the commissioner of the chamber of deputies.

China.

Gen. Briere DeLisle, commander of the French forces in Tonquin, telegraphs that an imperial decree, urging natives to poison the French, has been placarded in Loch Nav, issued, he says, by order of the viceroy of Kwang Tung.

Excitement on the subject of the mismanagement of lunatic asylums in the province of Quebec has been intensified by the announcement that an unfortunate girl, a patient in the Beauport asylum, came to her death very tragically there in giving birth to a child.

CHINESE CLAIMS.

A Tien Tsin dispatch states that the Chinese claim the following success: October 2—Captured forts and city of Logh Nau Hsien, Tonquin; sunk a French gunboat after an engagement; elders of twenty Chinese villages tendered their submission to the Chinese commander.

October 8—The French were defeated at Hoo Wei, Tonquin; French commander shot himself; troops demoralized and fled.

Nov. 13.—Black flags repulsed three French attacks upon Seun-Kwai; French defeated at Tamsui.

Nov. 19.—French, including Turcos, were forced to take refuge in woods near Seun-Kwai, at Formosa; fighting continued six hours; French losses very heavy, including two superior officers. The French also lost several guns and were pursued to the water side, where four French launches were sunk.

Nov. 27.—Chinese in Kam-Gsi, a province of Tonquin, defeated the French, who lost seven men, while their general was severely wounded; French made an unsuccessful attack upon Chinese positions at Kwan Yin-Kio.

GLADSTONE'S VICTORY.

Mr. Parnell, having consulted his colleagues and carefully studied the government's new distribution bill, has decided to vigorously support that measure. Mr. Parnell hopes to carry at least eight seats for his party in the cities of England and Scotland at the next general election, in consequence of the division of those cities into voting districts. The passage of the redistribution bill almost without opposition and is now a foregone conclusion. The Liberals are loud in their praise of Gladstone's tact, by which he not only forced the Lords to agree to his pet scheme, extending the franchise, but has guarded the secret of the reapportionment proposition until he was fully ready to make the official announcement.

Canada.

Orangemen and Ribbonmen of Conception bay are in new troubles. The barricaded house of a Catholic priest was assaulted with stones. Arches bearing Orange banners and symbols were erected near the Catholic church, and the Catholic procession was compelled to pass under them.

WINTER SPORTS AT MONTREAL.

It has been decided to hold the winter carnival this season during the week beginning January 26. The ice palace will be larger, loftier and more elaborate than any of its predecessors. The sleighing procession will include historical and allegorical tableaux, presenting varied scenes of Canadian history and life. The curlers will provide matches at their rinks, and the best players in America it is expected will compete. The Victoria skating club is to give two of their renowned fancy dress entertainments, in one of which children are to take part. In every respect the celebration this winter will eclipse in extent and novelty the unique festivals of 1883-84, which have won Montreal world wide fame. The official programme will be issued about the middle of December. Richard White is chairman of the Press Reception committee.

CATHOLICS MOBBED.

A St. Johns, N. F., dispatch says: The attacks of Orangemen upon Redemptionist fathers continued three days, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday last. They were brutally driven out of Conception bay, amid hootings, stone pelting, and violent execrations. Great indignation exists among Roman Catholics. Protection of the United States government for its citizens has been invoked.

DEADLY DIPHTHERIA.

A Montreal dispatch says: "The number of cases of diphtheria and typhoid fever that have ended fatally in the city and suburbs for months past, without leading to any sanitary remedy being employed, is causing an outcry against the board of health and civic authorities generally. In one little suburban village sixteen deaths from diphtheria alone are recorded since the 1st of October last. There are few streets in the city, and particularly in high elevations, where these diseases do not prevail. There has practically been nothing done to avert the cholera lodging here and doing its deadly work also."

In the parish of St. Scholastique, twenty children died from diphtheria lately, and 70 cases are now reported.

A CANADIAN SCANDAL.

A special from Quebec says it is understood that a memorial has been presented to Lieut.-Gov. Masson, making certain grave charges against members of his present cabinet. It affects two of the ministers, Sec. Blanchet and Treas. Robertson. Sec. Blanchet is accused of having sold certain mining lands in Beauce, belonging to the late Sen. DeLerg, representing them to be his own property. The purchaser was a New York broker. He is also accused of having, during the last legislature, written a letter to the manager of a Canada gold mining company threatening to prevent a private bill of the company's from passing unless certain mining lands were made over to him.

The accusation against Robertson is that he borrowed for the province, when treasurer under the Chapleau government, a large sum of money, for which he charged the province six per cent., while in reality he was only paying the bank five per cent. Government papers deny the charges, and say they were instigated by a discharged employe.

The Congo Conference.

The Congo committee to which was referred the proposed navigation laws for the Congo river, placed them for revision in the hands of the sub-committee, representing England, France, Germany, Portugal and Belgium.

The Congo conference adopted the project of a declaration of free trade within the defined limits of the Congo country, and referred the questions of free navigation of the Congo and Niger rivers to a committee or primary discussion.

Mexico.

Gen. Diaz was quietly inaugurated president of Mexico, Monday.

The United States and South American commission has arrived in Mexico.

Pres. Diaz has raised sufficient funds for the temporary needs of the treasury and to pay the government employes in full. He has also made arrangements with the national bank to reduce the custom house subsidy now being paid the bank from 60 to 15 per cent. This will leave a greater part of the customs revenue at the disposal of the government. American railway subsidies amounting to 14 per cent. of the customs duties will be maintained. The American debt of $300,000, coming due this month, will be met, as Pres. Diaz has such assurance from the bank.

Spain.

The Spanish Government is in conflict with the municipal authorities of Madrid, and threatens to suspend the town council and several learned societies for passing votes of sympathy with the University students. Many sub-mayors of the city have resigned.

Gen. Serrano presided at a meeting of the dynasty at Madrid. Speeches were made denouncing the government. Gen. Ropez Dominguez said the conservative government, which had appealed to the sword, ought to know the liberals accept the challenge to defend their popular liberties and rights. Madrid newspapers consider the demonstration very significant.

General.

Red sunsets have again made their appearance in Yokohama.

The first telephone line ever constructed in Japan is now being built at Tokio.

M. Schenck has been elected president of the Swiss Confederation for 1885, and M. Doucher, vice president. Both are Radicals.

Advices from the gold coast of Africa state that trade riots had taken place at Wunnebah; twelve men were killed and a number wounded. The rioters were finally arrested.

The building of a railway through the great St. Bernard mountain is under discussion. Application has been made to the Swiss Federal council for a concession to enable the work to be attempted.

A BARK WRECKED.

The bark Clyde, from Mauritius, was wrecked November 5, near Akaras, New Zealand. The captain, his wife and three children, the officers and all the crew except one were drowned.

ALL LOST.

A dispatch from North Sydney says the schooner Mary Joseph, of Channel, N. F., sailed from there November 22d, taking a woman named Kate Williams as passenger. The crew consisted of Capt. Henry Scott, Frank Ratief and his son, aged 22, Michael Petite and Charles Voyse, all of Channel. The schooner Bessie arrived at Halifax from Channel, and reports the most of the Mary Joseph was picked up on the shore near Channel, which makes it certain the vessel and all on board were lost.

Will Get Their Pay.

A decision was rendered by the United States Supreme court in the cases of the United States, appellant, against W. H. Emery, and same appellant, against J. H. North, from the court of claims, which involved the question whether officers of the regular army and navy who served out their engagements or were honorably discharged in the Mexican war are entitled to three months' extra pay. This court held they are entitled to such pay, and affirms the decision of the court of claims. The number of officers affected by this decision is 400 or 500.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The state board of Canvassers declared the result in Florida on Presidential election as follows: Cleveland, 31,769; Blaine, 28,039; St. John, 74; Cleveland's plurality, 3,730.

The Young Men's Republican club of New York voted to retain in membership no one who voted or worked against Blaine and Logan.

Booker Reed was elected mayor of Louisville, over J. W. McGhee, by 8,000 majority. Local option was defeated by about the same majority.

At a meeting of the Citizens' committee in Chicago, it was decided to advertise a reward of $500 for the detection of the perpetrators of the election frauds.

Official vote of Texas—Cleveland, 223,208; Blaine, 88,353; Butler, 3,321; St. John, 3,511; Lockwood, 2. Total vote, 318,335; Cleveland's plurality over Blaine, 134,855; Cleveland's majority over all, 128,021. As compared with the presidential vote of 1880 Texas shows an increase of 85,298 votes.

The committee on organization of the independent Irish-Americans of New York, decided to continue the assembly district organization under the name of the Irish-American Protective Union, and adopted an address urging their fellow countrymen to organize Irish-American protective union clubs everywhere in the United States to resist the English free traders.

The Republican county committee of New York adopted an amendment to the constitution, declaring that "the fundamental test of the right of any person to be enrolled shall be that he voted for the Republican electors, unless prevented by sickness, absence or other unavoidable cause." Other amendments were adopted, when it was discovered that so many members had left the hall the committee was without a quorum.

The federal grand jury at Chicago returned an indictment against B. B. Hubbard, and in default of bail he was committed to jail. Hubbard was cashier of the national bank at Monmouth, which failed last spring for about $400,000. The charge is that he embezzled or lost in speculation about $370,000. The grand jury also heard a number of witnesses in the Brand-Leman election fraud inquiry, but elicited nothing of importance, and adjourned till Tuesday. One or two important links in the chain of evidence are yet understood to be missing.

Presidential Electors Cast Their Ballots and Appoint Messengers—Fred Douglass on Woman Suffrage.

Dispatches from all points state that the presidential electors of the several states met Wednesday and cast their votes as directed by the people and selected messengers to convey to Washington the result of the ballot. In New Jersey the electors united in recommending Atty.-Gen. Stockton as a proper representative of New Jersey for a cabinet position, in case Cleveland should determine to select a member from that state.

In Kansas the electors adopted the following: "That we desire to convey to our gallant standard bearers, Hon. James G. Blaine and Gen. John A. Logan, an expression of our confidence and esteem; that we regard Blaine and Logan as private citizens, as higher and better representatives of American manhood than any official representation of the Democratic party. That we recognize in J. G. Blaine the greatest living representative of American Republicanism, and tender to him our earnest thanks for his manly, aggressive campaign for Republican supremacy. That Kansas, the first-born child of Republicanism, again pledges her fidelity to Republican principles, and in the future as in the past, Kansas will march at the head of the Republican column, giving more Republican majority in proportion to her population than any other state." The secretary was instructed to forward a copy of the resolutions to J. G. Blaine and John A. Logan.

The Treaty Between the United States and Spain.

The New York *Times* publishes a copy of the treaty with Spain, which it obtained in Madrid, and its terms seem more favorable to this country than was supposed at Sunday's meeting of the cigarmakers. The following are the principal articles of products of both countries which are to be affected: The product of the provinces of Cuba and Porto Rico are to be admitted into the United States on the following conditions free from duty: Horses, cocoa, coffee, fish, fresh fruits, cotton hemp, flax, hides, skins (undressed), analine and mineral dyes, palm oils, sugars (not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color), loaves of crystalized syrup of the sugar cane, melada, molasses, seeds, wools, cast iron, eggs, honey, wax, sponges, bones, guano, manure, coca exports, horsehair, rushes, osiars, straw, coins of gold or silver. Subject to duty—cigars, cigarettes, begueros, $125 per pound, 12½ per cent. ad valorem; tobacco leaves requiring more than 100 to the pound, if having stems, 37 cents per pound; without stems, 50 cents per pound; other tobaccos in leaves having stems, 17½ cents per pound; tobacco, manufactured of every kind, tobacco without stems, 20 cents per pound; snuff, powdered tobacco, 25 cents per pound; tobacco not manufactured, 15 per cent. ad valorem.

The following are the important articles produced in the United States to be admitted into Cuba exempt: Beer, fresh meats, bacon, grain, and other cereals, excepting rye, flour, lard, swine, beef, cheese, cattle, sheep, and goats, hogs, hides and undressed skins, minerals or metals, coins of silver and gold, useful tools, agricultural implements, agricultural apparatus, raw cotton, hemp, flax, jute, and all other raw vegetable fibres and wools.

Mineral and vegetable coal, cast-iron in pigs, and all forms of waste steel and iron, malleable iron and steel in bars, and all classes of wire in copper, and iron nails are also included. Cotton and its manufactured forms and raw cotton are not included in the tariff.

Death in the Mines.

A terrible explosion occurred in the Henry Clay shaft, two miles from Shamokin, Pa., Monday, while 200 men and boys were at work in the mine about 4 o'clock. Those who escaped the fatal damp made their way out through the man-ways and reached the surface. They told the story of the fearful explosion in No. 8 west gangway in the new slope. It shook the entire mine from end to end.

Of those who still remained in the mine and who worked in the vicinity at the time of the explosion were Richard Tuckett, Jonathan Fox, Peter Koalman, Henry Koble, Joel Duseman, Thomas C. Williams and a Polish miner, name unknown.

About 5 o'clock a rescuing party entered the mine, and near the bottom of the slope found the body of Henry Koble. It was horribly burned and disfigured almost beyond recognition.

The crowd around the mouth of the shaft numbered 500 or 600 persons, among them the families of the imprisoned miners. The second and third attempts to enter the mine were unsuccessful, the fatal damp driving the men rapidly back to the surface.

The Henry Clay slope is owned and operated by J. Langdon & Co., Elmira, N. Y., and has a shipping capacity of over 100 cars daily, and gives employment to between 300 and 400 men and boys, who will now be forced into idleness for sometime. The explosion is described as the severest ever experienced in Northumberland county.

Eloped with the Man She Loved.

The third elopement within a week from within a small radius in Suffolk county, Long Island, took place Sunday. The wife of Ephraim Rich, a wealthy farmer and earnest church goer, ran away with a negro. Mrs. Rich was not a regular church attendant and objected to her husband spending so much time about the church, away from her. When Mr. Rich returned from services Sunday he found a card on which his wife had written she heard of "Dominie Doun's wife's elopement, and she saw no reason why she should not elope with the man she loved." Of course, Rich was beside himself with rage and mortification, and his feelings were not eased when told that his wife had eloped with a "nigger." "It's awful to think that Mary should have eloped with a 'nigger,'" he said, "but she will be as happy with him as with a white man. I never want to see her again." Mrs. Rich leaves three children, aged respectively 12, 9 and 7 years.

The Chicago Frauds—Mackin Arrested.

Joseph C. Mackin, secretary of the Cook county Democratic Central Committee, was arrested on Monday evening on complaint of A. M. Day, secretary of the Citizens' Committee, which has undertaken to unearth the frauds in the Sixth legislative district of Illinois—Henry W. Leman and Rudolph Brand being Republican and Democratic candidates, respectively. This a case which the Federal grand jury has been investigating. The complaint charges Mackin with aiding some unknown person or persons about the 21st of November, in substituting over 200 fraudulent ballots for a like number of genuine ones cast at the Second precint of the Eighteenth ward, at the election of Nov. 4 last. Mackin was taken before United States Commissioner Hoyne, and held in $10,000 bail for a preliminary examination next Saturday. W. C. McDonald and E. J. Lehman became his bondsmen.

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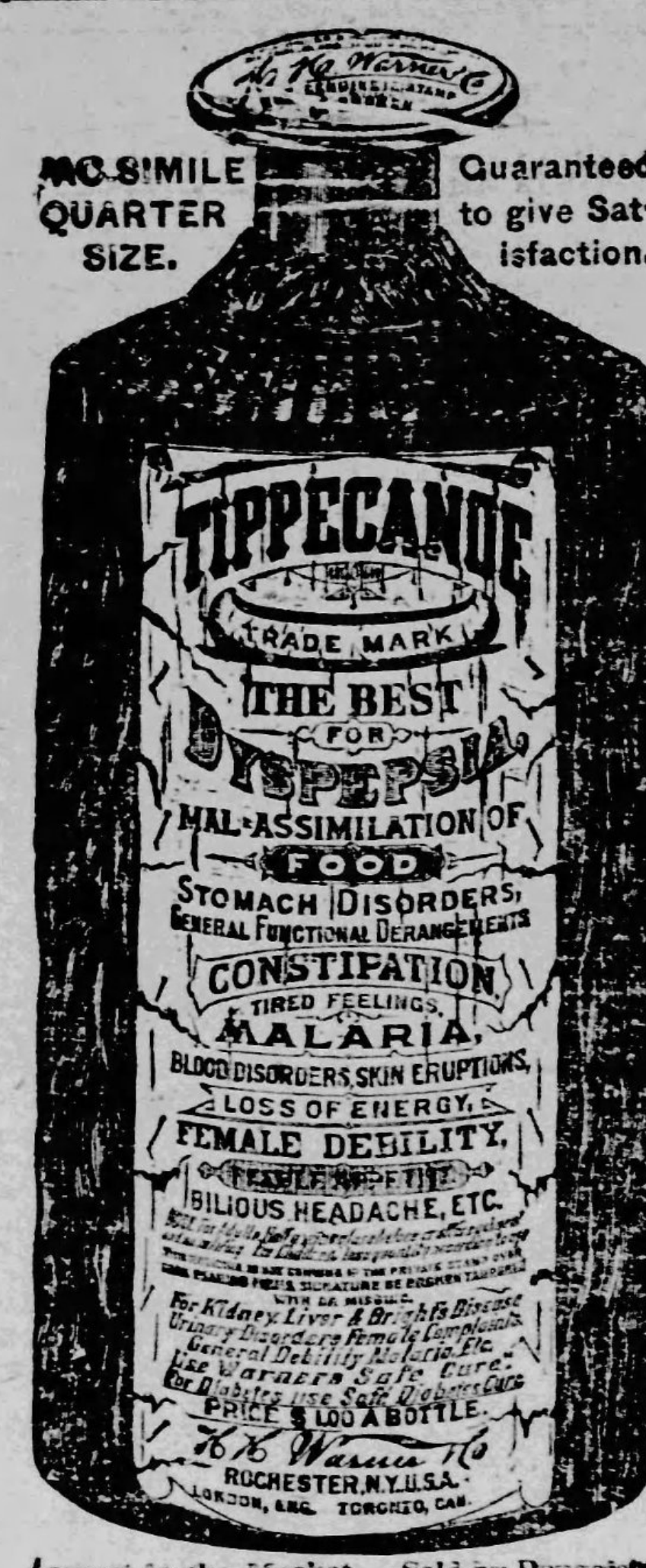

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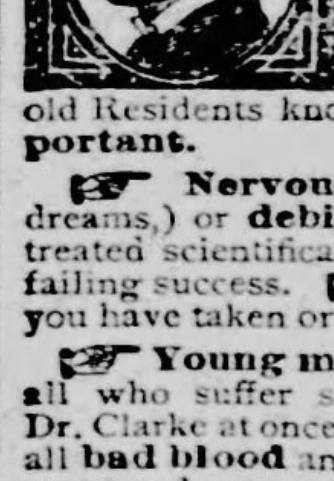

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186 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Gov. Cameron, of Virginia, is on his third cruise up Chesapeake bay after oyster pirates.

The Baltimore & Ohio telegraph line is completed to Dallas, Texas, and a connection made between Sherman and Texarkana.

Two hundred negroes passed through Nashville Friday, from the Carolinas to Arkansas. They say there will be a general exodus from the Carolinas to the West.

The secretary of the Lynchburg Tobacco association, at a meeting just held, reports sales of leaf tobacco for November 1,875,000 pounds. A committee was appointed to arrange for a full exhibition of leaf tobacco at the New Orleans exposition.

The Key West *News* says of the tobacco clause in the Spanish treaty: "If the treaty is ratified by the Senate with this clause, Key West is a doomed city. It would close up every cigar factory, force about 7,000 of our citizens out of work, and entail a loss of about $2,000,000 in property."

The remains of a woman were found by workmen engaged in cleaning out the cellar of the Carlton house, New York. The body was decomposed beyond any possibility of recognition, and had probably been where found many years. Indications are the woman was murdered and her body placed where found.

Some excitement has been caused at Gainesville, Ky., by the discovery, on successive mornings, of a note on the grave of Mrs. William Dillard, asking if she was poisoned. Four physicians took up the matter and submitted the dead woman's stomach to examination, and are not satisfied with the result.

The statement is published in San Francisco that the London *Telegraph* has purchased a large tract of railroad land in the Mojave Desert for the purpose of using the yucca plant which grows on it for the manufacture of paper. The plant will be ground into pulp at a point on the Colorado river, shipped by rail to New Orleans, and thence by sea to Liverpool.

While the salvation army was holding a meeting in a large hall in Saco, Me., Tuesday night, the building was discovered on fire, and a serious disaster was only avoided by the prompt manner the audience was dismissed before the danger became apparent. The fire was the work of an incendiary. Great indignation is felt.

A terrific storm passed over Pittsburg Sunday, doing great damage to property. A little boy named Peter Pfaff was killed by a falling sign, and his mother and sister seriously injured. Destructive storms are also reported at San Francisco and Wheeling, at the latter place breaking the arm of a boy named Brant.

Mr. Blaine's book, it is understood, is in such demand that it is with difficulty that printing house and bindery are keeping up with it. The author is already vigorously at work upon the second volume, which promises to be even more valuable than the first. Perhaps the liveliest testimony to the merits of this unique historical work is the fact that through the most fiery of modern political campaigns it has escaped all attack.

At a meeting of the Chicago board of trade committee on markets Tuesday it was resolved, in accordance with advice of the board's attorneys, to furnish telegraph companies with its market quotations under state law. This means that quotations are to be made private messages, which can only be sent to persons whose address appears on the message. Quotations have heretofore been unaddressed, being sent to lists furnished. The object of this is to cut off bucket shops from market quotations.

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This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powder. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.

Market Column.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, 1884.

The following is the statement of the New York banks for the week ending Saturday:

Loans, increase	$3,590,000
Specie, increase	179,000
Legal tenders, increase	
Deposits, decrease	4,044,000
Circulation, decrease	56,000
Reserve, increase	30,000

The banks hold $42,297,000 in excess of legal requirements.

To-day's reports up to the latest hour by telegraph to the BLADE say money is loaning at 1@2 ℔ cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@6. Bar silver, 107½. Sterling exchange, $4 81½ for long, and $4 85½ for short. Stocks quiet and firm.

Government bonds — 3s, 101½; 4½s, 113⅝; 4s, 123⅜; Pacific 6s, of '95, 126.

The following will show the change in Government bonds during the past week:

	Dec. 9.	Dec. 2.
4½'s coupons	113⅝	113¾
4's coupons	123⅜	123⅝
3's registered	101½	101¼
Pacific 6's, '95	126	126

TRADE.

General trade within the past week has not been active. Most branches present a dull aspect. Everything is extremely low. Business men are generally in a strong position to weather through depressed times. The outlook, while not bright, has points that indicate a gradual revival of trade.

THE MARKETS.

On Tuesday of last week No 2 Red wheat was worth 68c in this market; on Wednesday it stood at 68¼c; on Thursday 69½c would have taken it; on Friday the value was 69c; on Saturday it went off to 68¼c, and on Monday 67½c was asked, showing a decline during the week of about ½c.

During the past week wheat did not sell as readily for cash as on the one immediately preceeding. Prices were a little higher about the middle of the week, but at the close were weak. For future delivery business reached good proportions. Values were without strength at the close, and were down. December exhibits a decline of 1½c. January 2c and 1½c on the week's transactions. There is nothing behind the market to impart a strong tone, and no marked improvement can be looked for within the next week. Corn was dealt in to fair extent for cash and prices were well maintained. For future delivery the sales were small.

Toledo Market.

At to-day's session of the Toledo Produce Exchange there was a continuance of dullness in cash wheat. Two sales of No 2 Lake Shore soft red wheat embraced all that was done, the price being 76c, ¼c lower.

For future delivery sales were less free than on yesterday, and while prices were firmer and a little higher than on the preceding day, no gain is noted excepting for May.

	Dec. bu.	Jan. bu.	Feb. bu.	Mar. bu.	Apr. bu.
Sales to-day	1000	114000	22000	....	....
Sales yesterday	9000	388000	55000	....	....

Seller December, 66¾c, ¼c lower; seller January, 67½c, and finally 68c, no change; seller February, 69c, ⅞c decline; seller May, 75c, ½c higher.

Cash corn sold to a little greater extent than on yesterday. Prices closed steady.

Sales cash corn to-day	16,500
" " " yesterday	14,500

No 2 Corn, 38½c, previous price; No 3 Corn 35@36½c, latter to close, ½c up; No 3 Yellow Corn (N H M) 37c; No 4 Corn, 35c.

For future delivery 10,000 bu year corn sold at 38½c.

Oats—None sold.

Clover Seed—Sales, 92 bags; prime seed, $4 20; No 2, $4 05, 5c up.

General Produce.

BUFFALO, Dec 9.—Quotations of grain unchanged; no sales reported.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 8—Wheat—Weaker; cash, 49c bid, 49½c asked; January, 51c; May, 57¼@57½c. Corn—Lower; cash, 26½c; December, 26@26¼c; year, —c; January, 25½c bid, 25¾c asked; May, 29½c bid, 29¾c asked. Oats—Dull and nominal; 22½c bid, 25c asked.

DETROIT, Dec. 9.—Wheat, quiet and steady; No. 1 white, 75½c cash; 75½c December; 76¼c bid January; 77½c February; No. 2 Red, 76c cash; 76c December; 77c bid January; No. 3 Red, 63½c; No. 2 white, 70½c bid; Michigan soft red, 76½c. Corn—No 2, 38½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 27½c; light mixed, 27c; No 2, 26½c.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 9.—Flour dull; family, $3 00@3 40; fancy, $3 75@3 90. Wheat dull and nominal at 71½c cash. Corn firmer; No. 3 mixed, 35½@36c. Oats weaker at 27½c. Rye quiet at 53c. Barley firmer; extra No 3 fall at 72c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork at at $12@12 25. Lard at $6 70. Bulk meats at $4 87½@6 00. Bacon at $6 00@7 37½@8 00. Whisky steady at 111c.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 9.—Oil—Market dull and heavy; not much doing; opened at 73¼c, declined to 72¾c, and at 1 o'clock 73½c was bid. The gauge principal of Baldridge wells is as follows: McBride well still drilling with no improvement; Kennedy well showing better; Phillips No 5 made 75 barrels the first hour after being shot, but quickly dropped to 23 bbls per hour; Straight Run well 6 feet in sand and no oil yet.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—Flour dull; western and Pennsylvania super, $2 27@2 75; do extras, $2 75@3; Pennsylvania family, $3 25@3 50; Ohio $3 62½@4 50; Indiana, $3 50@4 50; St. Louis, Southern Illinois, $3 75@4 50; winter patent, $4 25@5 00; Minnesota patent, $3 50@4 50. Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 red, December, 77½@78¼c. Corn declined 1@1½c; No. 3 mixed, new,—c; No. 3 high-mixed, new, —c; steamer high mixed and yellow, 46½c; steamer white, —c; sail yellow, 47c. Oats dull and steady; No. 3 white, 34@35; No. 1 white, 35¼@35½c.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9. Flour — Unchanged. Wheat higher and fairly active; No 2 red, 76¾@76⅞c cash; 76½c bid December; 77½@78¼c, closing at 78c for January; 80½c February; 85⅞@86¾c, closing at 86⅝c for May. Corn dull but higher; 33¾c cash; 32¾@33c, closing at 32⅞c for December; 31⅝c January; 32@32½c February; 34¼@34⅝c May. Oats stronger but slow; 24½c cash; no options, but bids are ¼@½c above yesterday. Rye higher at 48c. Barley dull at 55@75c. Lead held higher at $3 40@3 50 asked. Butter unchanged. Eggs firm at 22c. Flax seed steady at $1 29@$1 30. Hay steady and unchanged; timothy, $10 00@14 00. Bran unchanged; 56c at mill. Corn meal firmer at $2 00. Whisky steady at 112c. Provisions slow and weak—Pork, at $11 50 cash; $11 27½ bid January. Bulk meats—long clear, $5 70; short rib, $5 80; short clear, $6 05; short ribs sold at $5 70 for January. Bacon—long clear, $7@7 12½; short rib, $7 12½@7 25; short clear, $7 50. Lard dull at $6 60 cash; $6 77½ bid February. Hogs—Market active; light, $4 00@4 15; packing, $4 15@4 40; heavy, $4 35@4 500; receipts, 9,000 head; shipments, 600 head. Cattle—Market dull; very little doing and quality and offerings poor; receipts, 900 head.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Wheat ruled strong and closed ¼@⅜c over yesterday; 71½c cash and December; 71¾c January; 72⅝c February; 78⅝c May. Corn higher; 37¼c cash and December; —c year; 34¼c January; 34⅝c February; 37c May. Oats firmer; 23½c cash and December; 23⅝January; —c February; 27⅞c May. Rye firm at 52c. Barley nominal at 53c. Flax seed at 138½c. Whisky at 113c. Pork steady; $— the year; $11 10 January; $11 25 February; $— May. Lard firm; $6 70 December; $6 75 January; $6 82½ February; $7 00.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Flour—Sales, 10,000 bbls; market dull and depressed. Wheat—Market ¼@½c higher and feverish; fair business; No 1 White nominal; sales 768,000 bu; No 2 Red, January, 80@80⅝c; 672,000 bu do February, 82¾@83c; 248,000 bu do March 84⅝@85c; 240,000 bu do April, 87@87⅝c; 296,000 bu do May, 88⅝@89⅛c. Corn—market better and quiet; mixed western spot, 47@56¼c; futures, 46½@51¼c; sales, 328,000 bu. Oats—Market higher; western, 32@37c; sales, 40,000 bu. Beef quiet and unchanged; new extra mess, $11 50@12 00. Pork quiet and steady; new mess, $12 50@13 00. Lard stronger and quiet; steam rendered at $7 17½. Butter quiet and unchanged; western at 9@30c. Cheese firm at 1@13c. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Molasses steady. Petroleum firm. Rice steady. Coffee steady. Freights weak. Turpentine quiet at 31½@31¾c. Resin dull at $1 20@1 27½. Tallow steady at 6⅛c for western. Eggs dull at 27@28c.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 9.—Flour—Market firm and quiet; Howard street and western superfine, $2 25@2 65; extra, $2 75@3 37; family, $3 50@4 50. Wheat—western easier, closing dull; No. 2 winter red spot, 78⅛@79c; December, 78¾@79c; January, 79¾@80c; February, 81⅛@81⅝c; March, 83¼@8 8⅝c; May, 85¼@85⅝c. Corn—Western easier and inactive; western mixed spot, 47@47½c; December, 46½@47c; January, 45¼@45¾c; steamer, —c; February, 45@45¾c. Oats dull; western white, 31@33c; mixed, 30@31c. Rye quiet at 63@65c. Hay steady. Provisions—The market was steady; mess pork, $13 75. Bulk meats, shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, $6 50@7 50. Bacon, shoulders, $8 00; clear rib sides, $10 25. Hams, $13 00@14 00. Lard—refined, 8¾c. Butter steady; western packed, 12@22c; creamery, 24@31c. Eggs steady at 26@27c. Petroleum nominal; refined, 7¾@7¾c. Coffee dull and lower; Rio cargos, ordinary to fair, 8¾@9¾. Sugar quiet; A soft, 6¼c. Copper, refined, quiet at 11¾@12c. Whisky steady at 118@119. Freights to Liverpool, per steamer easy and quiet; cotton, 15-64d; flour at 1s6d; grain, 6¼d.

Live Stock Markets.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—Cattle—Market very dull and ⅛@¼c off; best, $5 00@5 80; first quality, $4 00@4 75; medium, $2 75@3 75; ordinary, $2 50@2 75; most sales at $3 00@5 00. Receipts, 2,534 head; sales, 1,329 head. Swine—Fair supply and market in moderate demand; receipts, 5,445 head; sales at $5 25@6 00. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,931 head; sheep, $2 00@4 25; lambs, $3 00@5 25.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—Cattle dull; receipts, 3,200 head; prime, $6 00@6 75; good, $5 25@5 75; medium, $4 25@5 00; common, $3 00@4 00. Sheep—In fair demand; receipts, 12,000 head; prime, $4 25@4 50; good, $3 50@4 00; medium, $2 50@3 25; common, $1 00@2 25; lambs, $3 00@6 00. Hogs—Fair demand; receipts, 5,500 head; selling at $5 50@6 50.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 780 head; supply reduced; market still weak, slow and unsettled. Hogs—Receipts, 7,500 head; market weak and 5c lower; lots ranging from 244 to 415 lbs, $3 70@4 05; mainly $3 85@3 95. Sheep—Receipts, —— head; market nominally unchanged; fair to good, $2 50@$3 00; common to medium, $1 90@2 30.

EAST LIBERTY, Dec. 8.—Cattle slow, unchanged; prime, $5 50@6 25; fair to good, $4 50@5 00; common, $3 50@4 25; receipts, 1,710 head; shipments, 1,459 head. Hogs—Market in fair demand; receipts, 7,300 head; shipments, 3,700 head; Philadelphias, $4 35@4 40; Yorkers, $4 25@4 35. Sheep—Active and unchanged; prime, $3 75@4 00; fair to good, $3 00@3 50; common, $1 00@2 00; receipts, 2,800 head; shipments, 1,000 head.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,600 head, making 10,120 head for the week; market firm and fairly active; extremes, $4 60@6 90 for poor to prime native steers; exporters used 30 carloads and paid $5 70@6 16 for fair to good. Sheep—Receipts, 12,509 head, making 43,600 for the week; sheep steady; lambs firmer; extremes, $3 00@5 00 for sheep; $4 75@2 75 for lambs. Hogs—Receipts, 15,100 head; making 43,600 for the week; nearly nominal at $4 20@4 70.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,500 head; shipments, 2,500 head; market; heavy cattle, $6 40@6 55; good to choice shipping, $5 40@5 55; common to fair, $4 20@5 25; Texans at $3 00@3 50. Sheep—Receipts, 2,600 head; shipments, —— head; market slow and steady inferior to fair, $1 75@2 75; medium to good, $2 50@3 25; choice to extra, $3 75@4 25. Hogs—Receipts, 39,000 head; shipments, 4,000 head; market opened 10c higher and closed weak and barely steady; rough packing, $4 00@4 20; packing and shipping, $4 20@$4 45; light, $1 60@4 40; skips, $3 00@4 00.

Liverpool cablegram reports cattle market well supplied; prices ½c lower for best Americans. 15c ℔ ℔ dressed.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—Hogs—Market firm; common and light, $3 25@4 30; packing and butchers', $4 10@4 50. Receipts, 6,600 head; shipments, 1,700 head.

Cattle—Receipts light; fair inquiry for good; common, $1 50@2 50; fair to medium, $2 75@3 50; good to choice butcher grades, $3 75@4 50; some extra, $4 60@4 65; good to choice cows, $3 75@4 50; good to choice heifers, $4 00@4 50; common to fair shippers, $4 25@5 25; good to choice, $5 40@6 25; common to fair oxen, $2 50@3 25; good to choice, $3 50@4 50; stockers and feeders, $3 50@4 25; some extra, $4 50; some light yearlings and calves, $2 25@3 25. Sheep—Receipts light; fair demand; common to fair, $2 25@3 00; good to choice, $3 25@4 00; some extra wethers, $4 50@5 00; stock sheep dull at $2 25@3 00 for wethers; $2 25@3 00 for ewes, and $1 50@2 25 for culls. Lambs—Fair demand; offerings light; market was quiet and easy; common to fair, $3 00@3 75; good to choice, $4 00@4 50; some extra, $4 75@5 00.

BUFFALO, Dec. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,100 head; market in fair demand for good grades; common grades dull, weak and lower; offerings mainly poor quality; good to choice shipping steers, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs, $5 50@6 00; fair to good native shipping steers, from 1,100 to 1,210 lbs, $4 90@5 35; medium steers, $4 25@4 75; light butchers, common to choice, $3 75@4 20; mixed butchers, $3 25@4 00; butchers' cows, poor to best, $2 25@4 00; oxens, $3 50@4 75; stockers, common to prime, $2 80@3 85; feeders, $3 90@4 50; milkers and springers, good to choice, $3 70@4 20; common, $2 50@3 50; backward springers not saleable; veals, $5 50@7 50; extra, $7 75@8 00. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,000 head; market steady with fair demand for good grades; common grades slow; common to fair, $3 00@3 40; good to choice, $3 65@4 25; selected feeders, $4 25@5 50; culls, $2 00@3 57; western lambs, $3 75@4 75; Canada lambs, $5 00@5 20; bulk of offerings sold. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000 head; consigned through, 76 cars to New York; yesterday, 30 cars; to-day, 49 cars; market in good demand and prices a shade higher; good to choice Yorkers, $4 30@4 35; light do, $4 25; good mediums, $4 25@4 35; good heavy, $4 35@$4 45; about all sold.

Foreign Markets.

The BLADE's telegraph dispatch from London this morning, regarding the markets, is as follows:

The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week says:

Autumn sown crops continue to present a healthy appearance. English red wheats less freely offered in London on Friday against buyers.

Sales of English wheat for the week, 66,970 quarters at 30s 10d ℔ quarter, against 74,555 quarters at 40s for the corresponding week last year

Flour sales are difficult to make. Malting barleys unimproved. Market for foreign wheat spiritless, a large stock of American [illegible] an incubus upon the trade. Maize scarce and prices favor sellers. The market for off coast cargoes and for cargoes on passage lost its transient firmness. To-day's market was enervated, owing to mild weather. Values nominally unchanged, and there is very little disposition to buy.

Wool Market.

The Boston Wool Circular of Gray, Dewey, Gould & Co. says: The demand for wool has been quite steady during the week. The principle demand has been for unwashed Territory, Texas and other western fleeces, and supplies of desirable lots are fast disappearing. Fine Territory wools are closely sold up, and only the poor and undesirable lots left. * * * It appears to us that we have touched the lowest point and that desirable wool will become firmer as stocks decrease. The foreign markets are firm, and we cannot import from any point on the basis of present prices. Besides they are not remunerative and pay no profit. In fact, present quotations of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan do not pay the cost of the article some months ago. The sales of the week have been as follows: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, X, XX and XXX, and above, 32@35c; Michigan X fleeces, 29@30c; Territory, 11@25c; Texas, 16@18; California spring, 18@22c; unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces, 18½@28c; super and X pulled, 25@35c.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8. In wool there has been a slight change for the better, more inquiry being evidenced. Fair delaines and combing wools only in moderate stock. Low combings are wanted.

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEARS!

THE BEST PRESENTS TO MAKE TO ALL CLASSES.

BOOKS, PICTURES AND WATCHES.

The Holiday Season is approaching, and presents are to be made, as they should be. The faithful husband should compliment the loving wife, brothers should remember their sisters mothers their children, lovers their sweet-hearts, and friends their friends. It is the season of good feeling, this closing of the old year and the beginning of the new.

We have suggestions to make as to Holiday presents. Don't waste your money on articles that are mere show, of which the eye tires, and which, before they have been in possession a week, have no value in the eyes of the recipient. In making Holiday presents combine utility with generosity, and make presents of articles that will be useful as well as ornamental, that will be used for years, and when used will be always a reminder of the giver.

There are two things that are never amiss and always acceptable, as presents, Books and Pictures. A book is read for generations, and pictures on walls are a constant source of pleasure and profit.

The Locke Publishing Company, in connection with the Blade Company, offer the best Holiday presents of any house in the world, in combination with the BLADE and independent thereof. Read the list, make your selections, and order at once.

READ THIS LIST:

"NASBY IN EXILE." This book is the record of six months' travel in Europe, by D. R. Locke, (Nasby) and Robinson Locke. It is written in a style at once humorous and instructive. It is a book of nearly 700 pages, profusely illustrated, and was sold by the 100,000. It was published as a subscription book at $3.50, and has never been sold for less. No book on Europe contains more instruction, and certainly none are more amusing. It is elegantly bound and printed and will be found an acceptable present anywhere.

"NASBY IN EXILE, by mail, postpaid, - - - - - - $2.00
"NASBY IN EXILE," and the Blade one year, - - - - 2.75

"ANDERSONVILLE," A Story of Southern Prisons. By John McElroy. "Andersonville," like Nasby in Exile, was never sold except by subscription, at $4.00. No book published for years had such a sale, and no book ever created a more profound sensation. Mr. McElroy (formerly associate editor of the BLADE) was for 18 months in Andersonville and the other prisons of the South, and his history of those hells upon earth is the only correct one ever written. In addition to its value as a history, it is written in a style that makes the terrible story as fascinating as a novel. Over 50,000 have been sold at the original price. We have withdrawn it from the subscription trade and offer it as follows:

"ANDERSONVILLE," by mail, postpaid, - - - - - $2.00
"ANDERSONVILLE," and the Weekly Blade one year, - - - - 2.75

"OLD DR. CARLIN'S RECIPES." This is the best collection of recipes ever printed anywhere. It is the work of Dr. Carlin, an English Physician, who spent a life-time in their collection, and all of which have been revised, corrected, added to, and amended, as modern discoveries have made it necessary, and brought down to the latest date. Every recipe in it has been tested, by competent persons, and there is nothing in it that is not reliable. It comprises everything, even cooking, that should be known in the family, and it is so arranged that any desired recipe can be found in an instant. It is a valuable book and an indispensable one in every household.

"OLD DR. CARLIN'S RECIPES," by mail, postpaid, - - - - $2.00
"OLD DR. CARLIN'S RECIPES," and the Weekly Blade one year, - 2.90

"HEALTH AND BEAUTY," by Emily S. Bouton, Household Editor of the BLADE. No book was ever printed that contains so much of value to the women of America. Every mother should have it and every girl should be possessed of it. It is a perfect treatise upon the making the most of one's personal attractions, the acquiring and preserving of health and personal appearance. It reads as interesting as a novel, for it is written in beautiful English, entertaining the reader as well as instructing her. It is a book that has actual value, the formulas given for toillette and other purposes being worth ten times the cost of the book.

"HEALTH AND BEAUTY," by mail, postpaid, - - - - - $1.00
"HEALTH AND BEAUTY," and the Weekly Blade one year, - - 1.90

"SOCIAL ETIQUETTE," by Emily S. Bouton. This volume is like "Health and Beauty," of intrinsic value. In its pages will be found not only specific directions for correct social observances, but the philosophy of them, the reason why. Whoever reads this book and follows its plain directions need never fear of going wrong. It is the most valuable book on Etiquette ever published, because its directions are so plainly stated that no one can miss what is right, or take to that which is wrong. It contains directions for everything, from writing a note to the entering of a room, by a lady entirely competent to instruct in these seemingly trifling, but really very important details. Every girl and every young man should have it.

"SOCIAL ETIQUETTE," by mail, postpaid, - - - - - $1.00
"SOCIAL ETIQUETTE," and the Weekly Blade one year, - - - 1.90

"PILGRIM'S PROGRESS." A beautiful Steel Engraving of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. This magnificent Picture is a Steel Engraving, designed by the great artist, Hammatt Billings and engraved by Joseph Andrew, the most skillful steel engraver in the world. It is the finest specimen of steel engraving, with one exception, in the world, having been engraved for the Congregational Society of Boston, at a cost of $10,000. This great picture was also sold for $10, and a copy of it cannot be procured in any print store for less than that to-day. Taken as a work of art it is valuable, and to those who have read the great allegory it is well worth its original price. It contains 100 distinct tableaux showing the progress of the Pilgrim for his home in the City of Destruction to the House of many Mansions. There is no finer engraving for the walls of a parlor, none which so combine important instruction with ornament and artistic delight.

THE STEEL ENGRAVING, "PILGRIM'S PROGRESS," - - - - $1.25
THE STEEL ENGRAVING, "PILGRIM'S PROGRESS," and the Blade one year, - - - - - - - 2.00

THE WATERBURY (NASBY) WATCH. The Waterbury Watch manufactured for the BLADE, is a perfect Time-piece, as good as any. It is a stem-winder, and will keep as good time as any watch sold. Hundreds of thousands are in use and their average record is just as good as that of watches that cost ten times the money. They are warranted to us, and consequently to you. They are sold everywhere for $3.50, and cannot be bought for less money.

THE WATERBURY WATCH, by mail, post-paid, - - - - $3.50
THE WATERBURY WATCH, and the Blade one year, - - - 3.50
(Which is to say you get the BLADE one year and the Watch just as cheaply as you can get the Watch alone.)

This comprises the BLADE's offers for Holiday presents. There isn't a book in the list that is not worth much more than we ask for it. What better present can a child make to its parent than "Nasby in Exile" or "Andersonville?" What more appropriate present can a husband make to his wife than "Old Dr. Carlin's Recipes?" What would be more appropriate from a mother to her children than "Health and Beauty," or "Social Etiquette?" What more beautiful present could be made a friend than the magnificent engraving of "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress?" And then for your boy or for that matter yourself, what more appropriate present than a Waterbury Watch, something that is useful now, and will be for years to come?

IF YOU ARE TAKING THE BLADE,

and wish to avail yourself of the saving there is in clubbing with it, there is nothing easier Simply procure us another subscriber. The premium Books, Engraving or Watch may go to on address and the BLADE to another.

IF YOU DO NOT TAKE THE BLADE,

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